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Catalogue

of

FRUIT TREES :: ROSES

Ornamental Trees, etc.



GROWN FOR SALE BY

L. P. ROSÉN & SON

Fernhill Nurseries

EPPING, N.S.Wales, AUSTRALIA

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Telegrams: ROSEN, EPPING.

::

Telephone: 96 EPPING

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Conditions of Sale

We believe that all fruit trees, rose plants, etc., sold by us are of the description and kind specified by us at the time of sale and are true to label; but owing to the practical impossibility in many cases of being certain of this, beyond refunding the original money paid for wrongly named goods or supplying others in their place, we, further, give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to their growth, description, quality, or productiveness, and make all sales subject to these conditions. If the purchaser does not accept the goods sold to him on these terms, they are to be returned to us at once.

General Remarks

In forwarding you our Twentieth Annual Price List we tender our best thanks to all customers for their continued and increased support and kind recommendation, and hope to retain their confidence by straightforward and honest dealing. Our constant aim is to give the fullest value with each and every order given to us, and in the 19 years that we have traded we have worked up one of the largest fruit tree and rose nurseries in N.S.Wales, and used very little other advertisement than satisfied customers' voluntary recommendations.

Address all correspondence to **L. P. ROSEN & SON, EPPING, N. S. WALES**, as letters are sometimes delayed by being mis-sent to Victoria or Tasmania.

FORWARDING INSTRUCTIONS.—Please use order sheet where possible. Write your address legibly, and give clear instructions as to route, but if no instructions are received we will despatch goods according to our best judgment. Orders should be written on a separate sheet, not mixed with the remarks or instructions of a letter, as this often causes mistakes. Ladies will assist us by prefixing Mrs. or Miss as the case may be, in giving signatures on letters, etc.

FREIGHTS.—By passenger or mail train, parcels arrive much quicker than by goods train, and although the cost is higher, in many cases it is advisable to have them sent by mail train, particularly when customer lives miles away from railway, as it is cheaper to pay the extra freight than to make a special trip for them; but two rates prevail, prepaid and to pay. The latter is the highest, hence in remitting, enclose sufficient to cover cost of freight. Any surplus after prepaying freight will be refunded with invoice, but if not sufficient, we will, unless otherwise instructed, forward packages to pay, which costs 25 per cent. more.

PAYMENTS.—To us unknown customers are respectfully requested to remit with order, and for your own advantage please add cost of trainage. Remittance may be made by Cheque, and, if drawn on any bank outside the metropolitan area, should have 6d added for exchange; 1/- interstate exchange, Money Order (payable at Epping); Postal Notes; or Penny Stamps for small amounts. Please do not affix stamps on Postal Notes, but keep a record of the numbers in case any are lost, for if numbers are known they are easily traced.

The price quoted are for nett cash within one month of receipt of invoice. Six months' Overdue Accounts will be handed in for collection, unless otherwise agreed.

PACKING is done with the utmost care, and is charged only at cost price. All orders accompanied with remittance are packed free, except where boxes and cases are used, which are always charged for at cost price. Packages are delivered at Epping Station, and the goods then travel at purchaser's risk and expense.

INQUIRERS for trees should definitely state if we are to hold the goods pending reply to inquiry and receipt of order. Customers have at times been disappointed by

writing, "What can you do the enclosed list for?"—and weeks later expected us to have kept them. We will be pleased to give information by letter or otherwise to intending planters. We would like customers to make inquiries before packing season starts, as then we often cannot give as much time as we would like to answer inquiries. Exact quotation will be given (if so required) for any order, packed, and freight paid to any railway station in N. S. Wales.

BOOKED ORDERS.—Make your selection of Fruit Trees, Roses, etc., upon receipt of catalogue and then book your order, giving, if possible, the date order is to be despatched. It costs no more to order early.

After June 1st we would ask customers to alter their booked orders as little as possible, as alterations after that date entail extra work, and often loss.

SUBSTITUTION.—To avoid disappointment, please state, when ordering, if you allow substitutes or not, for as the season advances, some sorts might be sold out, and if the varieties asked for are exhausted, others equally as good and ripening the same season will be substituted when it can be done, unless ordered to the contrary.

INTER-STATE ORDERS.—We would be glad if Inter-State customers would post their orders to arrive not later than Wednesday, as the Government Inspector only calls every Thursday, and all Inter-State orders have to be fumigated and certificate accompany them.

TELEPHONE ORDERS.—Owing to difficulty in hearing at times over the 'phone we accept no responsibility for any errors occurring in taking down orders, unless confirmed by letter, and unknown customers' telephone orders will not be executed without full postal address.

DELAYED PACKAGES.—It sometimes happens that parcels get delayed in transit. In such cases it is best to communicate direct with the Railway Traffic Manager, Challis House, Sydney; as well as notifying us; and if parcels are so long in transit that there is a doubt that plants are alive, delivery need not be taken, or the parcel could be opened in the station master's presence, to see if they are in a fit state to be taken delivery of. But in all cases it is the buyer who has to make a claim against railway. We, as senders, cannot do so. **INTER-STATE** parcels may be delayed at the border town, or often at the Department of Agriculture in the capitals. Communicate with either for speedier results, as well as notifying us.

MISTAKES.—The utmost care is exercised in filling orders; yet, in the busy season, errors sometimes occur, and we hold ourselves in readiness to promptly rectify them as far as possible. Stock should be carefully counted upon receipt; if not correct, write us at once, stating what the trouble is, so that we may at once rectify the mistake or give a satisfactory explanation. As it is beyond our power to control the seasons, or treatment of stock after despatching we cannot pay attention to complaints unless promptly made. If notified of any such error, we shall see that satisfactory correction is made.

AGED TREES.—We are often asked for two, three-year, or older trees by customers, as many regard these as better than a well-grown yearling; but all our large customers, men who make a living in orcharding, prefer the yearling to an older tree, as it transplants better, takes easier, makes a better start, and can be pruned to any shaped tree, and at the end of one or two years is quite the equal of any older tree planted at the same time, and in most cases better, so there is little or no gain in planting the older trees. A yearling tree is one which has made one season's growth from the bud or graft.

NEW VARIETIES.—We constantly import new varieties in fruit trees, roses, etc., such as should be of superior merit, from the most reliable sources in other parts of the world, and the descriptions of these are taken from the raisers' catalogues, not ours, as we cannot test and fruit new varieties until we have had them three or four years, or even longer, and in many cases we are unable to fruit them in Epping, as the climatic conditions are not suitable for many kinds; hence we would take it as a favor if customers more favorably situated would furnish us with a report on any new or comparatively unknown variety that they may have fruited, as this would greatly help us in recommending or discarding same as the case may be, for in both fruit trees and roses it happens that those most highly recommended in other climes and places do not come up to expectations with us, hence we always try to avoid giving too glowing descriptions.

Fernhill Nursery is close to Epping Station (7 minutes). The Nurseries contain about 30 acres under young stock, in various stages of development. Inspection cordially invited. **BUSINESS HOURS.**—Week-days, 7.30 to 5; Saturdays, 7.30 to 11.30.

Our Trees, Roses, etc., are hardy and well-rooted, and likely to give every reasonable satisfaction. Any varieties not listed we are always willing to procure, if available.

Unless we are specially asked to do so, all fruit trees are sent out unpruned, as methods and ideas of pruning vary considerably according to different climates, and most customers prefer to prune according to their own ideas. If pruning is required please mark plainly on order sheets.

All Summer Fruit Trees are fumigated before sending out, and if customers require it we are prepared at all times to specially fumigate trees, etc., before despatch.

We are prepared at all times to propagate trees for customers, from their own wood, if such is thought advantageous. For Autumn budding cut firm, well ripened wood of current season's growth, and cut leaves off. For grafting cut dormant growth in July.

All orders accepted 6 to 12 months or so in advance of planting are conditional that weather conditions do not destroy the crop.

All goods are advised or invoiced the same day as forwarded, and receipts given on printed form, so as to check error in booking.

We will add plants to customers' order for the addresses of their gardening friends previously unknown to us.

We have no connection with any other nursery or company.

Not less than 6 at dozen rates unless otherwise priced.

Reduced quotations for quantities.

This list cancels all previous issues.

NO TRAVELLING AGENTS EMPLOYED.

L. P. ROSÉN and SON,

C. W. Rosén, J. W. E. Larsen (late A.I.F.), L. P. Rosén.

Planting

In every human activity, opinions differ, so the following observations are meant for the beginners, who often ask for a few hints as to proceedings.

UNPACKING.—On receipt of trees do not allow to lie at the station or wharf, maybe exposed to sun, wind, or frost, but take delivery at the earliest opportunity, unpack, moisten the roots, and plant at once, if possible. Avoid unnecessary exposure, for the natural place for the roots is in the ground. If able to plant, heel the trees in.

HEELING IN, preferably in a loose, well-drained spot. Dig a trench or furrow about a foot wide and six to eight inches deep, and length according to number of trees. If you have a large number to heel in make the trench two or three feet wide. Stand the trees closely in trench, and shake loose soil well in amongst them, so as to cover the roots well; pack down firmly. Then fill in all the loose soil. Deciduous trees can be kept that way a long time without any detriment, but citrus or evergreen should not be heeled in longer than is absolutely necessary.

PREPARING.—If the land you intend planting is new, or has been lying undisturbed for years, plough it fairly shallow the first time, preferably when it is dry, rather than too wet; leave it for as long a time as you can to sweeten, then harrow it down, and cross-plough it double depth, i.e., subsoil, or plough two furrows deep. The plough in the bottom furrow should have the mouldboard removed, so as to only loosen the soil, and not bring it to the top. The deeper it is stirred the better.

Land with loose or sandy subsoil will do without subsoiling (although we think it is profitable in all cases).

New land is mostly acid, or sour, and trees (particularly citrus) don't take to it until it is sweetened. Roughly breaking it up and planting **BEFORE IT IS READY** (so as not to lose a season) is mostly a good way of losing a season, particularly if weather sets in dry and windy. Stake out well in advance, so that you can hoe the soil over well around the stakes, and have it in good order at planting time, especially for evergreens. If you have many to plant, have the holes opened out before the trees arrive. Use a flat hoe or spade, and make holes 8 to 10 inches deep and about 2 feet in diameter. Be careful not to dig deep holes for trees where the subsoil is stiff and will not allow the water to soak down. It is best to work the whole land at an even depth, as pot-holes under the trees cause the soil in the immediate neighbourhood to get sour; and only quinces, persimmons and pears can grow in sour soil.

ROOT PRUNING.—Tap roots are the long, coarse, downward-tending roots, generally without fibres (or small side roots). In shallow soil, or where subsoil is stiff and retentive, cut the tap-root away, or bend to one side. In deep soil, or where the subsoil is porous, let it remain in its natural position. Some trees have hardly any taproots at all. Cut the jagged ends of all the larger roots smooth.

DISTANCE APART FOR TREES.—The usual distance is 20 feet, but in rich soils it may be necessary to space 22 to 24 feet, or even more, and in small gardens where water is always available, trees can be planted 15 or 16 feet apart, provided they are well treated.

POSITIONS FOR FRUIT TREES.—If the orchard is on the average fairly well drained slope the highest parts should be allotted for Apricots, following on in succession in the order named down the slope, with Peaches and Nectarines, Plums, Apples, Pears, Quinces, Persimmons, and Nuts. Where the citrus family are intended to be planted, they also should have a high or well drained position. All Citrus and Stone fruits should never be planted where there is a possibility of stagnant water around the roots.

DEPTH OF PLANTING.—A safe rule is to plant about same depth as tree stood in the nursery; you can see that by the lighter color of the bark where the soil covered it. Citrus and stone fruits are most liable to gum, and should not be planted deep. Walnuts, Persimmons and Pears should be planted two or three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery, and the tap-root of the three last named planted full depth straight down. If you have any difficulty in judging where the ground line is after hole is open, put a chalk mark on the stake near the ground before opening the hole.

PLANTING.—Don't take out too many trees at one time. Roll a wet bag around the roots. In windy or hot weather see that all roots are kept moist while you are operating; carry a kerosene tin or bucket of water with you, and dip the roots of each tree in the water just before you plant it. As the roots of each tree vary in depth you may in some holes have to fill in soil before putting in the tree, or it would be too deep; or you may have to scoop out a little soil for the deeper roots. Fill in some of the finest soil, and try to distribute the roots as evenly as their position will allow, and press the soil well in amongst the roots near the main stem, and put your fingers under the topmost roots and pull them up out of the soil, and outwards, so that only the lower roots are covered in the first lot of soil you put in. Then fill in more soil, and proceed in the same way until all the roots are covered and lay well embedded, and at different depths; all the while see that the soil is set firm around the main stem of the tree. Then with your foot press the soil down firmly. Unless the soil is very wet and heavy, you can hardly plant too firmly (too loose planting has killed thousands of trees). Finally fill in the rest of the soil and leave surface loose. Tie the trees firmly to the stake, but cross each tie between the stake and the tree, or insert some grass or soft material to prevent the tree from chafing.

MANURING.—On rich soils manuring at planting is not advisable, but on poorish soils a couple of handfuls of fertiliser is always beneficial, for it gives the tree a quick start. Spread it in the hole, and mix it in the soil before planting. On no account use manure in direct contact on the bare roots or too thickly near the barrel of the tree. Or you can leave the manuring until the tree has become established and started growing, when you can spread it around the surface of the

ground and hoe it in. Anything that grows in the earth cannot thrive without nourishment than can a human being. A tree or plant, though a living thing, is tied to one spot. It cannot roam in search of its food, etc., therefore if you want the best results you must feed and cultivate.

WATERING.—Deciduous trees, if planted in time, seldom need watering. Should the spring be so dry that it is wanted, dig a narrow hole close to the tree, and pour the water in the hole, and mulch well. Evergreens in dry weather need watering at planting. If the soil is very dry, put the water in either before you plant, or just when the roots are covered and trodden firmly. If you have to water them later on, treat as described above for summer fruit.

MULCHING is spreading either bush scrapings, leaves, stable manure, straw, grass, bark or sawdust around each tree for about three or four feet from the base of the tree, and from one to three inches deep. Close lying material, such as horse manure, requires less depth than loose lying stuff like straw or grass. It is particularly beneficial in dry windy weather, as it prevents the moisture in the covered ground from escaping so quickly and maintains a more equitable temperature about the roots. Should not mulching material be available, the next best—if weather is unfavorable—is to hill up loose soil about each tree four to six inches deep and keep such hills well worked and loose. Wherever the surface soil is allowed to remain hard and crusty the moisture dries out very quickly.

As the spring comes along, generally with drying winds, it is necessary that you keep the soil loose and friable around each plant, and plants planted during wet seasons or in heavy soil should be particularly attended to, as it is likely that such soil has got doughy or cakey and does not allow any air to circulate through it, and without a given quantity of air around the roots the bacteria life is inactive, and sickly or dead plants result.

For older and bearing trees nothing is as good as top-dressing with new soil, as that builds up and improves the mechanical condition of the land.

TIME TO PLANT.—Deciduous fruit trees, or summer fruits, as they are sometimes incorrectly called, such as Peaches, Plums, Apples, etc., should be planted during May, June, July and August, and evergreen trees, such as Oranges, Lemons, etc., can be planted at almost any season of the year, but late February, March and April are the best months for autumn planting, and August, September and October for spring planting. Only plant in winter months in localities fairly free from frost. It is better to plant, if land is ready, when weather is favorable than to wait for any certain set period.

ASPECT.—Any average soil will grow fruit trees, provided it is well worked, but in selecting a site for an orchard an easterly to north-easterly aspect is best. However, in small gardens, where these conditions are not always available, good treatment will give satisfactory results. The matter of shelter for orchards, if not naturally provided, should be of the first importance, as also natural drainage and convenience of position. Avoid low-lying land if possible if suitable land can be procured at higher levels. The higher land will be easily drained should it be necessary to do so. On low-lying lands the cold air settles and frosts are more frequent, severer, and later than higher up.

BREAKWINDS.—If your land has not a natural breakwind, it is a decided advantage to plant one on the side of the prevailing wind (this is generally west). The quickest growing and most effective is *Pinus Insignis*, which, although a shallow rooter, does not seem to affect the fruit trees. Other trees used for the same purpose are *Loquats* (for warm districts), *Sugar Gums*, *Blue Gums*, *Lophostemons*, *Cupressus macrocarpa*, and *Walnuts* (for cold climates).

RECORDING.—Remove all labels from trees, so that they may not cut the limbs. Keep a careful record or map of the names and varieties planted for future reference.

VARIETIES TO PLANT.—If, as a commercial speculation, a large area is being planted, we cannot too strongly emphasise the necessity of confining the plantation to a few well-tested varieties that are known to do well in your locality, and have proved a profitable investment. Frequently we hear orchardists regretting the error they made when first planting, in having **TOO MANY VARIETIES**, and consequently they never have sufficient of any one sort to enable them to market in a satisfactory manner. Plant new and untried kinds for testing only.

At times we are asked to send **NO PLANTS** that are not "**CERTAIN**" to grow. But as a plant is a living thing, we have no power to give any assurance or promise as to life. All we can do is to promise a sound and healthy plant. There are so many causes for death, some apparent, others not known till afterwards, some not known at all. White ants destroy more young trees than they get credit for. Another prolific cause of failure is planting in heavy soil when it is too wet, or not stirring it up and airing it after a very heavy soaking, and in many cases a crop of cereals or grasses is growing right up to the young trees, and in dry weather such trees have absolutely no chance at all to do well, as the crop takes all the moisture. Each tree should have a space of at least 4 feet all round quite free of other growth, and be cultivated frequently. Soil worked too wet goes together and excludes the air, and that destroys the bacteria life in it; consequently the plant does not thrive in it. Plants in such soil look quite well until the summer heat begins, when they generally turn yellow and gradually die. Stirring the soil often, and getting it into good condition around the roots, will often avert failure.

PRUNING FIRST YEAR.—To secure the best results, it is necessary to cut all deciduous trees hard back the same season as they are planted. If the tree is a single rod, cut it off about 15 to 18 inches above the ground (more height can be given if you so wish, but low set trees are best). If tree has a head—as most of them have—remove all but three or four of the best-situated branches, and cut the selected ones back to within 6 to 8 inches from where they join the stem. See that you cut them over an outward pointing bud; but if the limbs sit so that one side wants filling, see that the bud you cut over points in the direction of the gap you want filled. The best plan is to plant your tree unpruned, and leave the head on until the spring, just as the sap is rising. The roots seem to be more active if head is left till spring than if cut at planting time. For further guidance in pruning we recommend the booklet on Pruning by W. J. Allen, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

SUMMER PRUNING.—The first summer the trees generally don't grow enough for summer pruning. But should the growth be sufficiently strong, then treat as described below. In the second and third years the growth is generally strong enough to benefit by summer pruning, hence as soon as the leading shoots have reached the point where you wish them to branch, pinch the soft tops off with your fingers. Don't leave them grow long and wood hard before you touch them, as that often retards their growth, particularly if weather is dry. The aim of summer pruning is to make strong limbs branch into good shape, so as not to sacrifice too much growth when winter pruning. Don't do any summer pruning so late that there is not good chances of good growth afterwards.

POLLINISATION.—Many varieties do not crop as well if planted in block by themselves as if other sorts, flowering at the same time (or slightly earlier) are planted amongst them. This is usually due to the pollen—or yellow dust in the flower—which will not really fertilise its own flower. Many orchardists find it profitable to keep a few hives of bees in the orchard, as in flying from bloom to bloom some of the pollen is carried from flower to flower, thus pollinising them. To minimise non-cropping it is found advantageous to plant a bit intermixed. For instance, if planting, say, 100 Granny Smith apple and 50 King David, instead of planting the 100 in a solid block and the 50 in another, it is better to plant two rows of Granny Smith and one row of King David, two more of Granny Smith and one of King David right through. For further information on this matter apply to the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

FILLERS are quick-bearing trees planted between others where pears, apples, walnuts, and other sorts that take a few years before bearing commercially paying crops, are planted. Many plant an extra tree in between each tree planted for permanent occupation, but such fillers should only be quick-growing and early-cropping kinds, such as Japanese plums, peaches and passion fruit. Rightly handled they will often pay the working expenses of the orchard until the permanent trees come to payable age, but the fillers should not be allowed to remain so long that they injure the permanent trees by encroaching on them. The reasoning is that the extra cost is only the purchasing price of the filler trees, as the cost of working is no more than if only permanent trees are planted. Where the land is worked by horse implements the fillers should be planted in rows with the permanent trees, so as to allow a clear land between the rows one way.

Of course where the intervening space is used for berry bushes or vegetables, fillers would not be advantageous. But hay, grain crops and pumpkins seem very destructive to young trees, except perhaps in very rich deep soil.

THINNING FRUIT.—To get the best color and size in fruit it is necessary to thin out the fruit on such heavy croppers as Trivett's apples, many of the Japanese plums and some peaches, as some years they set more fruit than they can bring to maturity in first-class fruit, and if allowed to carry more than is reasonable, the tree gets a set-back and takes one or two years to recover its normal strength to carry another good crop. Judicious thinning tends to more even annual crops, less labor in picking and grading, and prevents breakage of the limbs. A light dressing of quick-acting fertiliser, such as sulphate of ammonia, with a little muriate of potash, just after the fruit has set helps to bring a very heavy crop on, but it does not bring as good grade fruit as thinning, and if weather is dry the fertilizer is more or less inactive.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

We believe that all Fruit Trees, Rose Plants, etc., sold by us are of the description and kind specified by us at the time of sale and are true to label, but owing to the practical impossibility in many cases of being certain of this, beyond refunding the original money paid for wrongly named goods or supplying others in their place, we, further, give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to their growth, description, quality, or productiveness, and make all sales subject to these conditions. If the purchaser does not accept the goods sold to him on these terms, they are to be returned to us at once.

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

Fruit Trees

REDUCTION OF VARIETIES LISTED.—We have come to the conclusion that we have been growing too many and not distinct enough varieties. Hence we have discontinued several that year after year are only occasionally asked for. There is no variety so inferior that under suitable conditions will not give as good and sometimes superior results while those conditions prevail, but mostly these sorts on the average fail to give all round satisfaction, and we feel sure that the remaining ones are as good and generally superior to those discarded. But if so desired we are willing to procure unlisted varieties if available.

PLANTING TIME.—All Summer Fruit Trees should be planted during May to August, inclusive. June and July are generally the best months. Early planted trees get established before the dry summer sets in. Time of planting should be judged a good deal by your own locality, as in some districts spring is much earlier and later than in others. Our district being comparatively early, it is advisable for planters in districts where spring is late to receive the trees early, and heel in till required, as they are more likely to remain dormant that way.

RIPENING.—The times of ripening of stone fruits described, is in the majority of cases as naturally ripening on the tree in the Cumberland coastal district, but this varies considerably according to soil, aspect, elevation, moisture and locality, and often varies in the same orchard from year to year depending on climatic or other conditions.

FRUITING.—Any given time for fruiting is variable, according to the conditions prevailing and treatment received after planting. Trees growing extremely well in early stages will not bear as early as trees that get checked in their growth. Extra early fruiting of a tree is not desirable as it is at the expense of future crops.

Almonds

All Worked on Seedling Peach Stock; come into bearing 3rd-4th year after planting
1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Nut bearing tree, good for breakwind where conditions are suitable, bear best in dry atmosphere, grows well in coastal districts, but fruit does not set.

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| <p>Burbank's Seedling.—Hardy, good cropper; late bloomer; medium size nut.</p> <p>Early Jordan.—Upright grower, early flowerer; paper shell.</p> <p>Eureka.—Similar in size and flavor to the Jordan; paper shell; heavy cropper.</p> <p>Golden State.—Regular bearer; large, smooth kernel; soft shell.</p> <p>Harriott's Seedling.—Large, soft shell, sweet kernel; regular bearer.</p> <p>Hatche's Nonpareil.—Large, paper shell, very thin; good bearer.</p> | <p>I.X.L.—Large, heavy bearer; paper shell.</p> <p>Jordan.—Kernel large, white, and tender, upright grower, early flowerer.</p> <p>Lewelling.—Thrifty grower, best cropper in coastal belt; soft shell. Medium size.</p> <p>Nonpareil.—Weeping growth; thin shell; prolific.</p> <p>Paper Shell.—Very good, easily broken between the fingers.</p> <p>White Nonpareil.—Strong grower, nuts large, shell tender, good bearer.</p> |
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Apples

All Worked on Northern Spy Stock; come into bearing 4th-6th year after planting.
1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Apples are all worked on blight-proof stocks (Northern Spy), thereby preventing the Woolly Aphis from attacking the roots; and when the roots are clean, the heads may then, with less difficulty, be kept free from this destructive disease.

The blight-proof stock does not prevent the insect from attacking the tree above the budded or grafted place.

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| <p>Aiken.—Productive, large, well colored; ripens in January.</p> <p>Alexander.—Very large, greenish yellow, streaked with red; cooking; suits cold climate; mid-season.</p> <p>Allsopp's Early.—Green; the earliest cooking variety; for coast; prolific.</p> <p>Apple of Commerce.—Red, blue bloom, medium size, heavy cropper; late; quality fair, almost blight-proof.</p> <p>Banks' Red Gravenstein.—Beautiful red, high color; an improved Gravenstein.</p> <p>Ben Davis.—Large, yellow, with stripes; keeps very late without shrivelling.</p> <p>Bismarck.—Very large and showy; early, and heavy cropper; mid-season.</p> <p>Black Ben Davis.—Dark red color; good keeper; heavy bearer; late.</p> <p>Brownlee's Russett.—Suitable for cooking or dessert; late; prolific and large.</p> <p>Champion.—Medium size, very late and firm; yellow, with scarlet stripes; early and heavy cropper, not liable to blight.</p> <p>Cleopatra.—Yellow, heavy cropper, good keeper, cooking or dessert; late; subject to bitter-pit when young.</p> <p>Climax.—Blight-proof; yellow, streaked red; flesh yellow, crisp, and juicy; early.</p> <p>Cole's Champion.—Waxy, with red stripes, good keeper, large size, good bearer, nearly blight-proof.</p> | <p>Cowell.—Growth and fruit like Trivett's, but earlier, and softer; quality good.</p> <p>Delicious.—Medium to large, fine color, splendid quality; mid-season to late.</p> <p>Duke of Clarence.—Dark red, useful dessert, early shipping apple.</p> <p>Dunn's (Munro's Favorite).—Very large, yellow, with red cheeks; late keeper.</p> <p>Fameuse (Lady in Snow, Fanny).—Medium size, good color, snow white flesh, splendid dessert; mid-season to late.</p> <p>Foster.—Beautiful color, splendid flavor, bears well; mid-season.</p> <p>French Crab.—Large green cooking, suits cold climate; keeps well; late.</p> <p>Frimley Beauty.—Large, brilliant red, good dessert, long keeper; late.</p> <p>Glengyle.—Rome Beauty type, but is firmer, and dark red all over.</p> <p>Glowing Coal.—Large size, vigorous grower; flesh fine grained, Gravenstein type, fall easily; mid-season.</p> <p>Goal.—Large, striped, tender, juicy, high flavored; mid-season.</p> <p>Granny Smith.—Large, green, very juicy; one of the best late apples, generally regarded as a cooking sort; but if kept becomes a first-class dessert fruit. The leading apple of N.S. Wales.</p> |
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- Gravenstein (Carpenter).**—Medium to large, crisp and delicious; yellow, striped red; early; falls easily.
- Grimes' Golden Pippin.**—Large size, roundish, golden yellow, with grey dots; flesh yellow, with spicy aroma; late.
- Henry Clay.**—Large, yellow, flushed red; extra early; a poor grower here.
- Ideal.**—Large, rich golden, roundish, flesh firm, sub acid; good bearer; late.
- Irish Peach.**—Early dessert, blight-proof; a favorite early for cold high lands.
- James Grieve.**—Medium size, fine flavor; good bearer; early.
- Jonathan.**—Medium to large; yellow, heavily overlaid red; good bearer; flesh crisp and juicy; a favorite everywhere; mid-season.
- King David.**—Medium to large, dark red, quality good, early cropper; mid-season.
- Lady Carrington Red.**—Bright red; prolific; blight proof; the earliest for the coastal districts.
- Lady Carrington Striped.**—Both Carringtons originated from the one tree, and both vary at times; the striped is the larger and better eating; but not as good keeping.
- London Pippin (Five Crown).**—Large, yellow, first-class late apple in cold climates; seldom affected with blight.
- Lord Nelson.**—Extra large cooking yellow, with red; prefers loamy soil; early.
- Mammoth Grimes' Golden.**—Larger than Grimes', but similar in shape and color; more sub-acid; keeps well; late.
- McIntosh.**—Good size, yellow, covered with red; heavy blue bloom; excellent quality; soft white flesh; falls easily; mid-season.
- Mobbs' Royal.**—Very large, green, cooking and baking; good bearer; early.
- Nickajack.**—Large and handsome, cooking or dessert; late.
- Northern Spy.**—Juicy and aromatic, nicely colored; blight proof; late; for cold climates only; slow in bearing.
- Opalescent.**—Large size, shading to dark crimson, flesh yellow, tender, juicy; good bearer; very late.
- Orengo.**—Color red, flesh tender, juicy, flavor sub-acid; mid-season.
- Paragon.**—Large, dark red; flesh firm, yellow; good quality; late.
- Rome Beauty.**—Large and handsome, juicy and crisp; good keeper; one of the best; late.
- Ruby Gem.**—Brilliant red; flesh white; blight-proof; medium size; early.
- Scarlet Nonpareil.**—Heavy cropper, good quality; cold climates only; late.
- Senator.**—Vigorous, regular bearer; flesh yellowish white; fair quality; late.
- Sharp's Early.**—Blight-proof, medium to large, heavy blue bloom; prolific.
- Sharp's Late Red.**—Flesh yellow, firm, bright red on yellow; blight-proof.
- Statesman.**—Upright grower; color golden, striped with crimson; late.
- Stayman.**—Long-keeping dessert apple, of the finest quality; late.
- Sturmer Pippin.**—A constant bearer and long keeper; late; cold climates only.
- Summer Champion.**—Fine quality, large, beautiful red color, heavy bearer.
- Summer King.**—Large, striped crimson, red and orange; good quality; mid-season.
- Tasma (Democrat).**—Heavy cropper, highly colored and grand keeper; very late.
- Tasman's Pride.**—Bright crimson, carries well; good bearer; dessert; mid-season.
- Thompson Red.**—Very highly colored, good size, heavy bearer; mid-season.
- Thompson Granny.**—Streaky color, vigorous grower, heavy bearer; resembles Aiken's, but better quality; mid-season.
- Trivett.**—Medium size, fine color; heavy bearer; sells well in Sydney; requires thinning; mid-season.
- Twenty-ounce.**—Very large, greenish yellow, splashed purplish red; cooking apple; blight-proof; mid-season.
- Vanderpool Red.**—Good bearer, even size, good keeper; fine texture and flavor; good color; late.
- Willie Sharp.**—Blight-proof, heavy cropper, yellow color; good; early.
- Winter Pearmain (Stone Pippin of Tas.)**—Large, green; late.
- Wintersteine.**—Resembles Gravenstein, but is later and a better grower.
- Yates.**—Medium to small, dessert; very prolific, good keeper; late.
- Zouche's Pippin.**—Ripens with Allsopp's, but is flatter; heavy bearer; early.

Apricots

Worked on Peach, Apricot and Marianna Plum Stocks; come into bearing 4th-6th year after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Require well-drained and high situation; shaley and gravelly subsoil often produces the best fruit. Unlike other stone fruits, Apricots are spur bearers, hence

seldom bear young, mostly growing into a large tree before showing much bearing wood. Useful for culinary and drying purposes.

Camden Superb.—Large, oblong, flattish; good bearer; early; requires high situation.

Campbellfield.—Orange yellow, good bearer; mid-season.

Cattell's Early.—Resembles Allen's Early, but is said to crop regularly; early.

Colorado.—Large, good quality, high color, heavy bearer; late.

Early Moorpark.—Medium size, early; inclined to be shy here.

Elruge.—Deep yellow, dark red in the sun; flesh firm; early.

Hemskirk.—Very large, rich; low, spreading grower; late.

Mansfield's.—Large, fine flavored sort; mid-season.

Moorpark.—Large, well-known, and largely cultivated; mid-season.

Neverfail.—Large, high color, good cropper; mid-season.

Tilton.—Very large, rich color; prolific.

Newcastle.—Medium size; early and heavy bearer; good quality; best early.

Oullin's Early Peach.—Above medium; very rich; good bearer.

Pine Apple.—Large, roundish; bright yellow; ripe Christmas week.

Royal.—Large yellow, with red cheeks; excellent; mid-season.

Shipley Blenheim.—Large, deep yellow; mid-season.

Stella.—Good size and color, heavy bearer; late.

Smyrna.—Large, sweet, juicy; midseason.

Spark's Mammoth.—Large, pale yellow, flesh clear yellow; juicy and sweet.

Trevatt.—Somewhat resembles Shipley's good cropper and dryer.

Watwick.—Resembling "Moorpark"; flesh firm, rich, and sugary; early.

Wenatchee Moorpark.—Heavy bearer, ripens evenly, large, and fine shipper.

Cherries

All Worked on Seedling Mazzard Stock; come into bearing 5th-8th year after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Require a cold climate, deep soil, with good natural drainage, and an elevation of at least 1500 feet. For those growing Cherries largely for market, it is essential to choose good, firm cherries of large size, such as St. Margaret, Ramon Olivia, Florence, Big Napoleon, and Early Lyons. The latter is the finest of the early sorts, and largely planted, although it is a shade tender to spring frost and rain.

Abundance.—Heavy cropper, large, good color, sweet, firm flesh.

Bedford Prolific.—Large, brownish black, great cropper, mod. grower, mid-season.

Belle d'Orleans.—Large, pale red fruit, good cropper; very early.

Biggarreau Abel.—Large, heart-shaped, black; flesh firm; productive; late.

Biggarreau Common.—Large, pale red, known as White Heart; early.

Biggarreau Napoleon.—Large, bright red, flesh firm; good late sort.

Biggarreau Twyford.—Pale yellow and red; soft; very prolific; early.

Bing.—Large, dark black, very fine; late.

Black Heart.—Large and good, but rather shy bearer; early.

Black Republican.—Good size, prolific bearer; late.

Black Tartarian.—Black, strong grower, prolific; mid-season.

Bleeding Heart.—Dark red, fine flavor; good cropper; red flesh; mid-season.

Bohemian Biggarreau.—Large, mid-season.

Burgdorff's Seed.—Large; early.

Californian Advance.—Purple, good bearer; very early.

Centennial.—Large, pink and yellow; tree vigorous; prolific bearer; early.

Chapman.—Seedling of Tartarian; larger, finer, better quality; early.

Early Lyons.—Black, large, firm flesh; largely planted for market; pendulous habit; most profitable of the early sorts.

Early Rivers.—Black, very early.

Early Purple Guigne.—Medium size, very prolific; very early.

Florence.—Large, bright red; one of the best for shipping; late.

Guigne D'Annonay.—Large, black; early; strong grower.

Knight's Early.—Black, large, good flavor; heavy cropper; early.

Lambert.—Large, best quality, dark purplish red, flesh firm, rich; heavy bearer.

Lewelling.—Cherry color, fine flavor; late.

May Duke.—Large, brownish-black; early.

Noble.—Very dark, flesh firm, rich; late.

Precoc de Boppard.—Dark brownish red, juicy; very early; sub-acid.

Ramon Olivia.—Dark glossy red, flesh firm, large; resembles Early Lyons, but more upright in growth.

St. Margaret.—Very large, black; flesh firm; one of the best for market; late.

Werder's Early.—Above medium, shining black; hardy and productive.

Nectarines

All Worked on Seedling Peach Stock; come into bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Require similar soil and treatment to the Peach, to which they are closely allied, but are more subject to fungus diseases.

Albert Victor.—Large, slip, good flavor and cropper; mid-season.

Cardinal.—Medium to large, brilliant color; good cropper; very early; slip.

Cooza.—Very large, but at times shy.

Diamond Jubilee.—Large, bright red; flesh white, prolific; mid-season; slip.

Elruge.—Medium size, good color; an old favorite, ripening early; slipstone.

Early Rivers.—Large, crops heavily; very early; moderate grower; good; slip.

Fertile du Poitu.—Heavy bearer, yellow marked purple and red; flesh white, juicy, sugary; free; mid-season; slip.

Goldmine.—Very large, vigorous and productive; bronzy red; slip; mid-season. A favorite everywhere.

Lady Carrington.—Large; the best cling, well flavored, highly colored; extra heavy cropper; mid-season.

Lee's Seedling.—Very large, good color, constant cropper; mid-season; slip.

Meek's Scarlet.—Large, heavy cropper; good color; slipstone; mid-season; slip.

Mrs. Dr. Chisholm.—Large and very juicy; slipstone; early.

New Boy.—Large, brilliant crimson, flesh white, juicy, sugary; mid-season; slip.

Newington.—Early, very good size, sugary and rich; cling.

Radium.—Largest size, high color, very sweet; ripens after Goldmine; slip.

Rivers' Orange.—Fine color, yellow flesh, good bearer; the best yellow flesh; early; slip.

Sharpes Early.—Large size, highly colored, good bearer; slip.

Stanwick Seedling.—Large and delicious; does not crack much; the best freestone of late sorts.

Surecrop.—Large, highly colored, good flavor, heavy bearer; late; slip.

W. C. Fripp.—Large, dark yellow, with bronzy red cheek; cling; late.

Zealandia.—Large, rich, strong grower and prolific; mid-season; slip.

Peaches

All Worked on Seedling Peach Stock; come into bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best in good, open loam, thoroughly drained, but will grow in almost any fairly well-drained soil.

Admiral Dewey.—Large size, ripens with and resembles the Triumph; not so hairy; good cropper; slip.

Alton.—Red on creamy cheek, flesh white, juicy, quality best, good bearer; early; slip.

Arp Beauty.—Yellow slip, mottled bright crimson; firm, juicy, prolific; early.

Aunt Becky.—Large, white-fleshed, ripens after Braddock's; slip; very prolific.

Bell's November.—Small stone; prolific; blooms early; requires high situation; very early; slip.

Belle of Georgia.—Color red and white, best quality; prolific; slip; mid-season.

Blackburn.—Resembles Elberta, ripens here about New Year; prolific; slip.

Braddock.—Medium to large; red; ripe after Brigg's; slip; crops heavily.

Brigg's Red May.—Well known early kind, lately a shy cropper; semi-cling.

California Cling.—Large, purplish where exposed; flesh yellow; late.

Captain Ede.—Resembles Elberta; good bearer and shipper; slip; mid-season.

Carman.—Creamy, with red cheek; splendid quality; slip; large, early good.

Chair's Choice.—Yellow-fleshed, largest size, red cheek; flesh firm; slip; late.

Champion.—Large, freestone; creamy white, with bright red cheek; early.

Champion Royal.—Large, fine color, flesh white, heavy cropper, slip; mid-season.

Chilow Cling.—Large, rich yellow, fine flavor, good shipper; good cropper; late.

Christmas Box.—Highly-colored peach, ripening Christmas; good flavor.

Connett's Southern Early.—Creamy white, red blush, large, fine flavor.

Devlin's Early Red.—Red, clingstone; requires hard pruning; early.

Duke of York.—Medium to large, highly colored; very early; slip.

- Early Crawford.**—Large, deep yellow, with bright red cheek; only profitable in deep, rich soil; mid-season; slip.
- Early Elberta.**—As large as Elberta, same color; good cropper, but earlier; slip.
- Early Newington.**—Large, splendid color; clingstone; early.
- Early Rivers.**—Large, tender, pale yellow, prolific bearer; good for home use.
- Edward VII.**—Requires high situation; is of the Braddock type and appearance, but sweeter in flavor and much earlier.
- Elberta.**—Large, yellow and red; slip. An all-round favorite. Mid-season.
- Elberta Cling.**—Large, round, high color, good quality; mid-season.
- Emma.**—Highly colored, yellow-fleshed; slip; late mid-season.
- Eureka.**—Large, good flavor, good shipper; slip; early.
- Flat China (Button Peach).**—Very early; best suited for warm climates; slip.
- Foster.**—Yellow, rich and juicy, resembling Early Crawford; splendid canning and drying sort; slipstone; mid-season.
- Globe.**—Large golden yellow, with a red cheek; freestone, with firm, yellow flesh; ripens after Elberta.
- Golddust.**—Large, round, with red cheek; yellow flesh; heavy bearer; late cling.
- Golden Queen.**—Compact growth, heavy cropper, medium size, yellow to stone; cling; a promising canner.
- Governor Rawson.**—Flowers very early; wants high situation; prolific and extremely early; slip.
- Governor Garland.**—Large, rosy red cheek; freestone; as early as Brigg's.
- Greensboro'.**—Large, bright color, fair quality, very prolific; a good market kind; early; slip.
- Hales' Early.**—Large, good flavor; requires good soil to do well; early; slip.
- Henrietta.**—Resembles Italian Cling; not quite as large, but heavier cropper; late.
- High's Early Canada.**—Large, yellowish white, striped and marked crimson; slip.
- Illinois.**—Large bright red, fine flavor, good shipper, flesh white, juicy, slip; mid-season.
- Italian Cling.**—Very large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh deep yellow; very late.
- Italian Slip.**—Very large, deep yellow flesh; prolific cropper; very late.
- June Elberta.**—Good size, yellow-fleshed slip; good bearer, very early; the earliest yellow flesh.
- J. H. Hale.**—Large, round, rich yellow, overlaid carmine; freestone; fine flavor; good bearer; mid-season.
- Kia-ora.**—Appearance of Elberta, but somewhat earlier; mid-season; slip.
- Krummel's October.**—Round, yellow, flushed carmine, large; very late; slip.
- La France.**—Carmine red, flesh white, melting, juicy; prolific; early; slip.
- Late Crawford.**—Large, productive; good for canning or market; slipstone; late.
- Late Elberta.**—Resembles Elberta, but a month later; slip.
- La Vainqueur.**—Heavy bearer; ripens early December; medium size; good quality; slip.
- Levis Cling.**—Golden yellow, slightly blushed, flesh yellow to pit, fine grained, good quality; mid-season.
- Mamie Ross.**—Large; semi-cling; flesh white and juicy; early.
- May Lee Cling.**—Large, white-fleshed; early; good bearer.
- Mayflower.**—Large, bright red, good quality; extra early; promises to be the leading early market sort; slip.
- McDevitt's Late Cling.**—Rich yellow, covered with dark purple; very large.
- Model.**—Heavy cropper, high color, yellow flesh, semi-cling; mid-season.
- Motion's Cling.**—High color, large size and heavy cropper.
- Mountain Belle.**—Large size, red all over, firm white flesh; good shipper; slip.
- Mountain Rose.**—Large, good color; heavy cropper; requires good soil; early.
- October Elberta.**—Large, best quality, heavy bearer; slip; very late.
- Oregon Perfection.**—Medium size, high color, yellow flesh; heavy bearer; late.
- Paragon.**—Deep yellow, mottled with red, very juicy and rich; cling.
- Phillip's Cling.**—Large, yellow-fleshed cling, regular cropper; a canner.
- Princess Royal.**—Large, round, creamy white, shading to red; cling; late.
- Pullar's Cling.**—Very large, highly colored; preferred by the canning factories.
- Ray.**—White, red on sunny side; slipstone; heavy bearer; ripens Christmas.
- Red Bird Cling.**—Ripens time of Brigg's; large; high color; the earliest cling.
- Reeve's Favorite.**—Large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the stone; ripens before Elberta; slip; prolific.
- Robert Stewart.**—Resembling Shanghai Seed, but firmer; slightly later; cling.
- Rowe's Champion.**—Large, white-fleshed slip, vividly colored; early January.
- Royal George Cling.**—Very large, splendid color, and highly esteemed; mid-season.
- Royal George.**—Large, slipstone; an old favorite; white flesh; mid-season.
- Ruby Red.**—Large, highly colored; ripens early in January; heavy cropper; inclined to be dwarf in growth; cling.
- Satisfaction.**—Good size, cream with red cheek; slip; mid-season; heavy cropper.
- Shanghai Seedling.**—Very large clingstone; very heavy cropper; mid-season.

Sims' Cling.—Large golden yellow, flesh yellow, fine texture, firm and rich; pit small; late mid-season.

Stark.—Deep apricot yellow, almost covered with red; slip; mid-season.

The National.—Yellow, flushed crimson, flesh deep yellow; slip; mid-season.

Triumph.—Ripens before Christmas; blooms late; sure bearer, yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh yellow, excellent flavor; inclined to be hairy; slip.

Tuscan Cling.—Very large yellow; the best early canner; mid-season.

Uneda.—Large, clear white, flushed red; semi-cling; early.

Ware's Perfection.—Heavy bearer, with no "point" or "nose"; very late.

Watt's Early.—Ripens with or before Edward VII; good size and color; heavy cropper; promising; slip.

Wiggins.—Large, slightly oblong, creamy, with red cheek; heavy cropper; early; a good market kind; slip.

Pears

All Worked on Seedling Pear Stock; come into bearing 4th-8th year after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best in deep, moist soil. Plant deeper than other trees. Rather slow in fruiting. Likes sheltered positions.

Baron de Mello.—Medium size, skin russet; flesh yellow and buttery; fine flavor; mid-season.

Bergamot, Bailey's.—Strong grower and productive; medium size; late.

Bergamot, Gansel's.—Above medium; splendid melting flavored; late.

Beurre Bosc.—Large, very long, first quality; one of the best; mid-season.

Beurre Capiaumont.—Medium size, yellow, light red cheek; flesh firm; heavy cropper, fair quality; mid-season.

Beurre Easter.—Large, greenish yellow, red cheek; very late.

Beurre Griffard.—Good quality, medium size; good cropper; very early.

China.—Large, yellow, prolific; good for kitchen and preserving; mid-season.

Citron des Carmes (Madeleine).—Early medium; yellowish green; flesh white.

Clapp's Favorite.—Very large and rich flavored; ripens before Williams', splendid quality and good market sort; early.

Corona.—Similar to Williams'; good keeper and better color.

Doyenne du Comice.—Large, rich and juicy; medium; prolific; dwarf; late.

Durondeau.—Medium size, green with brown cheek; rich flavor; late.

Fame.—Large, fine russety brown; when stored is melting and rich; prolific.

Fertility.—Yellow russety color, and prolific; mid-season.

Garber (China Hybrid).—Yellow, juicy, heavy cropper; mid-season.

Howell.—Medium; light waxen yellow; heavy bearer; good market sort.

Idaho.—Yellow, large round, fine grained, buttery and melting; late.

King Karl.—Large, rich yellow, with red cheek; hangs and keeps well.

Koonce.—Heavy bearer; golden yellow, red cheek; very early.

Keiffer (China Hybrid).—Large, roundish oval; yellow; heavy bearer; good canning and fair quality if stored; late.

La Conte.—Large, reddish brown; flavor good, fine texture; heavy cropper; late.

Le Comte (China Hybrid).—Large, bell-shaped; flesh fine-grained; prolific; fair quality; mid-season.

Lincoln.—Clear yellow, with red cheek; quite different from Lincoln coreless.

Lippiatt's Bountiful.—Medium size, colored on sunny side; quality good; heavy and early bearer; mid-season.

Mdm. Henri Desportes.—Roundish, yellow, with russet cheek, flesh yellow, buttery and rich; mid-season.

Margaret Marillat.—Large, showy, sugary, luscious flavor; mid-season.

Merveille Ribet.—Large, skin light bronze, flesh juicy; good flavor; late.

Napoleon.—Large, good keeper, abundant bearer; cooking and dessert; late.

Packham's Triumph.—Large, best quality; crops early; mid-season; one of the best.

Packham's Late.—Large, late.

Poire du Berriays.—Medium, yellow, flesh juicy and melting; early.

Red October.—Brown, tinged red, medium size; heavy bearer; late.

Roosevelt.—Free bearer; large, smooth; yellow, blotched red; flesh white, melting; late.

Rossney.—Medium, yellow with red cheek, melting and sweet; heavy bearer; early.

Rutter.—Large, almost seedless; yellow, with russet; tender and juicy.

Sheldon.—Medium, yellow and red; good bearer; late.

Snyder.—Golden yellow, medium to large, very sweet, vigorous and productive.

Triumph (American).—Large, greenish yellow, spotted russet; flesh white; late.

Tyson.—Yellow, with russet shadings, quality splendid; medium; very early.

Uvedale's St. Germain (Long Baker).—Extra large; good cooker; late.

Wilder.—Medium, bell shaped, yellow, with shading of carmine; flesh whitish yellow, fine grained; early; prolific.

Williams' (Bartlett).—One of the best known and widest planted kinds; mid-season.

Winter Bartlett.—Resembles Bartlett, but ripens later; coarser grained.

Winter Cole.—Melting, juicy, rich, and of excellent flavor; a first-class pear; late.

Winter Nellis.—One of the finest flavored dessert pears; small size; late.

European Plums and Prunes

Worked on Marianna Plum Stock; come into bearing 3rd-5th year after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Prune is simply a French name for Plum, but the expression is now mostly applied to those Plums used for drying. The qualities that make for a good prune are a dry meaty flesh, high percentage of sugar, preferably a freestone. Some of those not called prune can be used for drying, but Robe S'argent and Prune d'Agen are the two high-grade commercial varieties. Most of the English varieties only come to perfection in mountain districts, or where the winter is cold. Those marked with an asterisk can also be grown commercially on the coastal area. Require little attention, and can endure more hardship as to soil and situation than most fruits.

***Angelina Burdett.**—Large purple, excellent dessert; one of the best; in some places shy cropping; mid-season; slip.

***Black Cluster (Bully).**—Very productive; splendid jam sort; early; slip.

Blue Rock.—Large and rich; ripens Xmas.

***Cherry Plum (Red American).**—Medium size, bright color, extra early; slip.

***Clyman.**—Large, dark purple; heavy bloom; good bearer; early; slip.

Coe's Golden Drop.—Large, yellow, rich, late; suit cold district only; slip.

Conquest (Prune).—Similar to French, but practically stoneless; heavy bearer.

Crimson Drop.—Sport from Coe's Golden Drop, of a rich crimson color.

***Diamond.**—Very large, oval, almost black; splendid cropper; mid-season.

***Early Evans.**—Medium to small; blackish purple very early; sometimes shy.

Early Orleans.—Large, purple, sweet and good; suits cold climates; mid-season.

***Excelsior (Jenkins).**—Resembles Burdett in quality and appearance; more reliable cropper; mid-season; slip.

Giant.—Great size, red; flesh honey yellow, firm; profuse bearer, good carrier; poor grower; mid-season; slip.

Glorie de Eppinay.—Round, blackish red; flesh yellow, firm; prolific; mid-season; slip.

Grand Duke.—Very large, purple, richly flavored; very productive; one of the best in cold climates; late.

Greengage.—Flavor unsurpassed; requires cold district to bear well; mid-season.

Golden Prune.—Large, roundish oval; skin thin, golden color; freestone.

***Imperial d'Eppinay (Imperial Prune).**—Large size; very prolific; mid-season.

King of the Damsons.—Frost plum; the best of its class; late; slip.

Late Orleans.—Excellent and sweet; good bearer; splits easily in wet; late.

***Lutherborough.**—Medium size, black; good for jam; heavy bearer; mid-season.

Magnum Bonum.—Red, very large; sub-acid flavor; cooking; late.

Magnum Bonum, White.—Color amber; good in the cold districts; late.

Merryweather.—Good size, true damson flavor; good bearer and cropper.

Miracle.—New seedless plum; not fruited yet. Grow much resembles Conquest.

Missouri Greengage.—An improved gage, better bearer; highest flavor.

Monarch.—Large, roundish oval; skin dark purplish blue; late.

Pacific (Prune).—Large, color deep maroon; drying plum; mid-season.

Pond's (Prune).—Large, red, good cropper in suitable locality; mid-season.

Precious (Jelly Plum).—Medium size, heavy bearer, dark red color; early.

***President.**—Large, oblong, purple with white dots; flesh firm; heavy bloom; crops early; one of the best for cold climates; very late.

Prune d'Agen (French Prune).—Medium size, purple; very sweet; good cropper; dries easily; mid-season; slip.

Robe de Sergeant (Prune).—Similar to d'Agen, but larger and a little earlier; heavy cropper; splits easily in wet; mid-season; slip.

Silver (Prune).—Large, productive; yellow; very sweet; late; slip.

Splendour (Prune).—Productive, firm, rich, sugary; good size; freestone; early.

Standard (Prune).—Large dark purple; flesh yellow, sweet; poor grower; free-stone.

Sugar (Prune).—Bears earlier than French Prune; large, very sweet; mid-season; slip.

***Tibbitt's.**—Medium size, rarely fails to crop; rather tart; extremely early.

Tragedy (Prune).—Large, purple, flesh yellow, juicy and sugary; a fine table-plum; early; slip.

Japanese Plums

Worked on Marianna Plum and Peach Stocks; come into bearing the 1st-3rd year after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

This type is very popular in localities unsuited for the profitable production of the European varieties. They are prolific and early bearers, handsome in appearance, mostly of a flavor peculiarly their own. The modern varieties are a great advance on the older kinds and are now largely coming into favor for jam.

Balleana.—Large; yellow, covered with crimson; flesh firm, yellow; regular cropper; freestone; very late.

Beauty.—Large, heart-shaped, crimson with amber crimson flesh; early.

Best's Hybrid.—Large yellow, oval, prolific; delicious flavor; mid-season.

Blood (Upright).—Large, heart-shaped, blood color right to the stone; mid-season; slip.

Blood (Satsuma).—Large, flat, abundant bearer; tree of drooping habits; sells well; a favorite; late.

Burbank.—Flesh deep yellow; skin cherry red, with lilac bloom; great cropper; requires good soil; early; slip.

Bull's Seed.—Long-shaped fruit, good size, purplish red; mid-season.

Chalco.—Large, flat, reddish purple; firm, yellow flesh; stone small; fine flavor; slip.

Climax.—Very large, highly colored; colors splendidly after being pulled; ripens about Xmas; sometimes shy.

Combination.—Globular fruit; flesh straw color; pretty and prolific; early.

Delicious.—Large, round, deep purple, with heavy bloom; juicy; mid-season.

Discovery.—Good bearer, earlier than Climax, as large, better quality; skin rich crimson; flesh firm, sweet.

Doris.—Fair size, dark purple, almost black; good eating and jam plum; late.

Early Jewel (Duffy's).—Good color, juicy, fine flavor; very early.

Early Satsuma (or Satsuma Seed).—Very early; heavy bearer; fair size. Local seedling of Satsuma. 2/-.

Epoch.—Medium size, prolific, flesh yellow, firm, with cranberry flavor; late.

Export.—Large, sweet flavor, blood-red flesh; grand keeper; mid-season.

Formosa.—Large, bright red, strong grower; flesh yellow; early; slip.

Gaviota.—Cherry red, small pit; good cropper; flesh firm, honey-yellow; late.

Kelsey.—Very large, heart-shaped, skin greenish, turning purplish red; heavy bearer; late; scalds easily.

Madeira.—Large, early; peculiar flavor, strong upright grower and heavy bearer.

October Purple.—Purple, flesh yellow; sweet; prolific; scalds easily; mid-season.

Pasha.—Large, very early; heavy bearer, strong upright grower.

Paterson Late.—Good color, large, round fruit; ripens late March.

Purple Flesh.—Large, good quality; blood plum; early mid-season.

Purple King.—Raised by Mr. Wright, of N.Z. Very large blood plum; good flavor; mid-season to late. 2/6.

Rubio.—Large, oval; crimson flesh; firm; strong grower; good bearer; early.

Santa Rosa.—Good cropper; deep purplish crimson, blue bloom; flesh light red; good flavor; a favorite early.

Shiro.—Medium to large; amber yellow; first-class quality; good carrier; largely planted for market; early; slip.

Stella.—Dark purple, large, finest quality, heavy cropper; mid-season.

Sultan.—Flesh crimson, firm, productive; good market sort; early.

Tunks' Seedling.—Medium size, purple, mottled; heavy cropper; early.

Victory.—Dark crimson; port wine flavor; blood flesh; long keeper; late.

Wickson Seedling.—Medium; heavy bearer, crimson color; very early.

Wickson.—Very large, heart-shaped; stone small; heavy cropper; ripens end of January; one of the best for home use; slip.

Wilson.—Ripens early December; round, good size; highly colored; grand shipper; most promising early plum; slip.

Wright's Early.—Resembles Burbank, but is more upright in growth, and earlier.
Wright's Late.—Large, red flesh, small stone, good cropper and keeper; late.

Wright's Gigantic.—Enormous size, firm flesh; prolific; deep reddish purple; late.
Wright's Prolific.—Blood plum, heavy bearer, large and firm; late.

Persimmons

All Worked on Seedling Persimmon Stocks; come into bearing the 2nd-3rd year after planting.

1/9 Each, 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Will do in most soils, but thrive best in low, moist situations; the deeper and richer the better. Plant deep and firm. Not suited for localities subject to severe spring frosts. The dried fruits are sometimes between figs and dates in flavor.

Dia Dia Maru.—Large, square, rather flattened; skin deep orange; flesh yellow; almost seedless; late.

Hayakume.—Very large, round; skin vermilion; flesh brown, rich; very late.

Haychera.—Very large; skin vermilion, yellow flesh; sometimes shy bearer; early.

Kingcot.—Very large, round, skin yellow; very prolific; late.

Kurokumo.—Large, almost round; yellow; heavy cropper; late.

Late Flat.—Very large, late; bears well.

Nitaru.—Square, flat-shaped fruit, good color; keeps well; late.

Seedless (Tenanashi).—Heart-shaped, yellowish red; prolific; the earliest.

Tsuno Margari.—Heavy bearer; peculiar shaped fruit; rich flavor; fair size; late.

Tsuro Gaki.—Good sized, long fruit, dark red; delicious flavor; mid-season.

Yeddo Ischi.—Good size, round, skin light yellow; very late.

Yemon (Cross Bun).—Large, rather flattened; clear yellow; flesh orange, no seeds; best market sort; seldom affected by the fruit fly; very late.

Zenji Maru.—Small, egg-shaped; flesh brown, with many seeds; not a market sort, but sweet, and can be eaten when quite hard; mid-season to late.

Figs

Come into bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best in loamy, rocky soil, where roots can reach water; in black soils on clay bottoms they do well, but fruit is not so sugary; and under suitable conditions will bear several crops in the year.

Blue Provence.—Medium to large; strongest grower and heaviest cropper of all.

Black Genoa.—Very large, luscious purplish black; prolific; moderate grower.

Brown Turkey.—Large, luscious and productive; tawny black; good.

Le Archipele.—Medium size, good cropper, excellent quality; light brown.

White Adriatic.—Medium to large, thin skin; prolific; moderate grower.

Yellow Ischia.—Medium size, very sweet; prolific; good grower.

Loquats

Worked on Seedling Loquat Stock; come into bearing 2nd-4th year after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Will grow in almost any soil, and make a profitable breakwind in suitable districts. Plant during rainy weather, as they are sensitive to dry wind when transplanted, but once established they are very hardy. The safest time to plant is late autumn, preferably when the weather is dull or raining. Fruits ripen in early spring, after the Citrus and before the Summer Fruits begin. Evergreen.

Beasley's Mammoth.—Resembles Japanese in shape and size; strong, spreading grower, reliable cropper; mid-season.

Californian Advance.—Large, golden yellow; delicious flavor; productive; late.

Chatsworth Victory.—Very large, fleshy; good grower and cropper; late.
Early Golden.—Medium size; very early and sweet; dwarf grower.
Golden Shoreland.—Large, golden yellow; good bearer; mid-season.
Heard's Mammoth.—Extremely large, yellow; best market sort in N.S.W.; mid-season.
Japanese Mammoth.—Resembling Heard's but fruit shorter and stouter; late.
Late Orange.—Large; light yellow; good bearer.

Large Fruited.—Round shape, small seed, rich flavor, heavy bearer. 2/-.
Premier.—Large, oval shape, small seed; lemon yellow. 2/6.
Quick's Early.—Very early, heavy cropper; medium size. 2/-.
Sewell's Enormity.—Large size, fine color, heavy bearer, good quality. 2/6.
Thames Prize.—Large and fleshy; flavor rich and sweet; good cropper; late.
Victor.—Oval shape, golden yellow, flesh sweet, fruit firm, very early. 2/6.

Mulberries

Come into bearing 1st-4th year after planting.

Will grow anywhere; thrive best where roots can reach plenty of moisture.

Abundance.—Fruit long, slender, glossy black; strong grower; prolific. 1/6.
Black English.—Large, requires cold climate to do well. 2/6.
Downing's Ever-bearing.—Large, black, productive; strong grower. 1/6.

Hicks' Ever-bearing.—The earliest and most prolific for districts where frosts are light; large, glossy black; good flavor. 1/6.
Prolific.—Common sort, small fruit. 1/6.
Noir de Spain (New).—Large black, good bearer; strong grower. 2/6.

Quinces

All Worked on Quince Stocks; come into bearing the 2nd-4th year after planting.
 1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Very hardy; thrive best in low moist soil, but will do almost anywhere; useful for culinary, preserving and drying purposes.

Bereczki.—Flesh white, skin golden yellow; smooth; prolific; good; late.
Bourgeaut.—Large, rich golden color; smooth skin; good quality; late.
Champion.—Pear-shaped, delicate flavor; prolific and hardy; late.
Fuller.—Medium size; bears early; highly flavored and early.
Giant of Lescovaz.—Flesh white, does not turn red when cooked; prolific.
Large Portugal.—Strong grower, heavy bearer; yellow; one of the best late.
Manning's Seedling.—Strong grower and heavy cropper; yellow, mid-season.
Meeches' Prolific.—Smooth; orange yellow, flesh tender, mid-season.

Master's Early.—Medium; yellow; good quality; bears well. The earliest.
Missouri Mammoth.—Mild flavor; bears well; scalds at times. The best early.
Pineapple.—Good size, smooth skin, tender flesh, heavy bearer; mid-season.
Rea's Mammoth.—Very large, roundish; first-class quality; mid-season.
Smryna.—Strong grower, prolific; very large; tender; mid-season.
Van Dieman.—Superb flavor; medium size, even outline; mid-season.
Zucker (Sugar).—Fruit sweet, excellent when preserved; late.

Nuts

Come into bearing the 3rd-8th year after planting.

Chestnut (Japanese).—Bears early; makes a handsome shade tree; large nut. 2/6.
Chestnut (Korean).—Medium sized nut, shell breaks easily. Good grower. 2/6.
Chestnut (Spanish).—The well-known Sweet Chestnut; a splendid shade tree, attaining a great age and enormous size; starts bearing about the sixth season of planting. 2/6.
Macadamia Ternifolia (Queensland Nut).—Hardy as far south as Melbourne, attaining a height of 30ft., fairly quick grower. Reaches the nut-bearing stage in seven years. 2/- (in pots).

Hazel Nut and Filberts.—2/-.
Hickory Nut (Carya alba).—Requires deep, moist soil. 2/-.
Pecan Nut (Carya Oliveriformous).—A quick-bearing tree, being in full bearing at eight years. Fruit 1½ inches long, borne abundantly. 2/6.
Walnut, Common English.—1/6, 16/- doz.
Walnut, Japanese (Juglans Sieboldi).—A hard-shelled nut, good flavor and heavy bearer. 2/6.
Walnut, Japanese (Juglans Cordiformus).—Dwarf, early fruiting. 2/6.

Banana Suckers

Come into bearing 18 to 24 months after planting.

Sub-tropical. Thrive best in hot climates free from frost, but will do in many sheltered positions where frosts are only light. Suckers are the only method of reproduction, as bananas are practically seedless.

Fiji (Cavendish).—Dwarf growing; good fruit; tender to frost. Market sort. 1/6.

Giant Sugar.—Fruit small, flavor rich; stands cold fairly well; tall grower. 2/-.

Gros Michel.—Tender to frost, tall grower, small fruit. 2/-.

Lady's Finger.—Fruit long and slender; fine flavor; tall grower. 2/6.

Plantain.—Largest fruit; cooking. Stands cold fairly well. 1/6.

Rajah.—Stands cold fairly well; good flavor; green when ripe; good. 2/-.

Red Luban.—Stands cold fairly well; red when ripe; tall grower. 2/-.

Currants

9d Each, 8/- Dozen.

Come into bearing 1st-2nd year after planting.

Only crop where there is a cold winter.

Can supply varieties in Black, Red, or White.

Gooseberries

9d Each, 8/- Dozen.

Own rooted. Come into bearing 1st-2nd year after planting.

Crop only where it is cold in winter.

Can supply varieties in Red, White, Yellow, and Green.

Raspberries

Come into bearing 1st-2nd year after planting.

6d Each, 5/- Dozen.

Require a very moist location to do well.

Can supply many varieties in Red and Yellow.

Miscellaneous Fruits

Cherimoyer.—Custard Apple. 2/6 each.

Guava.—Purple, Yellow, and Parker's Hybrid (True).—1/6 each.

Hovenia Dulcis.—Chinese Raisin. 1/6 ea.

Logan Berry.—1/- each; 11/- per doz.

Medlars.—1/6 each.

Passion Fruit (in pots).—1/- each.

Pomegranate, Common.—1/6 each.

Pomegranate, Paper Shell.—1/6 each.

Pomegranate, Spanish Ruby.—1/6 each.

Tacsonia Mollissima (White or Banana Passion). 1/6 each.

Tree Tomato (so-called).—1/6 each.

Grape Vines

Price, 9d Each, 7/6 Dozen.

Own rooted; come into bearing 1st-2nd year after planting.

Grapes cannot be sent outside N. S. Wales.

European vines to stake should be planted 6 to 8 feet each way, depending on richness of soil; but for trellis and American sorts plant 10 to 12 feet between the plants and about 8 feet between the rows.

Under the new regulations issued by the Department of Agriculture, grape vines grown in, or received into, the Counties of Cumberland and Camden, are

prohibited from being sent outside that area, but we have made arrangements to have orders filled, by a grower outside the prohibited area, who will despatch the vines direct to customers. The following kinds only are available:—

Baxter's Sherry	Emperor	Muscat Sulphania
Black Lady's Finger	Golden Chasselas	Ouilliade (Blue Imperial)
Black Hambro	Gordo Blanco	Raisin des Dames
Black Prince	Gros Maroc	Sabalkansky
Centennial	Isabella (Improved American)	Sultana
Darir del Almeria.	Lady's Finger	Waltham Cross
Doradillac (Mormillion)	Muscat Hambro (Snow's)	Zante Currant

To customers within the Counties of Camden and Cumberland we can supply of our own growing.

Rhubarb Plants

Will do almost anywhere, but like plenty of water and liberal manuring.

Common. —Hardy and prolific. 6d each, 5/- doz.	Topp's Winter. —Grows through the winter; stalks not large, but excellent quality. 6d each, 5/- doz.
Giant. —Very large stalks; hardy and prolific. 6d each, 5/- doz.	

Strawberry Plants

The most suitable soil is a deep, rich loam, or even stiff soil deeply dug and heavily manured. Plant in rows 2 to 3 feet apart each way, and keep ground constantly stirred, cutting off all runners as they appear, at least three times a year.

If planted in March and April it is possible to secure a crop the following spring.

Creswell's Seedling. —Hardy and prolific. Best coastal variety. 5/- per 100.	Illawarra. —Largest berries, good bearer, strong grower. 5/- per 100.
Ettersburg 89. —Medium berries, rapid grower. 5/- per 100.	Malakoff. —Large berries, good bearer. Resembles Creswell's; earlier. 5/- 100.

Citrus Fruits

STOCKS.—No hard and fast rules can be laid down about which is the best stock. For stiff subsoils and poorish lands, and quickest returns, Lemon Stock is undoubtedly the best. Orange stocks are deeper rooting, and for loamy subsoil, or where roots can go deep, may be successfully used. On this stock trees grow slower the first few years; but if soil suits them they mostly recover later on.

PLANTING.—Best time for autumn planting is February and March, and if weather is mild, early in April may do; but if weather is moist enough, the earlier planted the better the result, as cold weather is unsuitable, particularly in heavy soil or frosty places. August and September—or later, if moist enough—are best for spring planting. When planting Citrus trees we prefer, in mild weather, to leave the trees unpruned, as the soft wood on top seems to make the roots more active. But if weather is dry, or high winds prevail, it is best to cut back, and in extreme dry wind cut all the leaves off, too, and cover the barrel loosely with grass, bagging or paper to protect it. By so doing you can often get good results under adverse conditions. For further guidance in Citrus culture we recommend Bulletin 90 issued by the Department of Agriculture, Sydney. Price, 1/-.

PRUNING.—Citrus trees in their early years require little or no pruning beyond occasionally shortening shoots of excessive growth that would if unchecked tend to make the tree lopsided. Some of the inner growth of excessively grown trees may be with advantage thinned out.

THIN-SKINNED FRUIT.—We are often asked to supply only thin-skinned varieties, but this is entirely a matter of soil, climate, and manure, as the same kind of tree planted in different soils is likely to be very different in the

CITRUS FRUITS—Continued.

skin, and on black soils and all stiff clay soil the skin is much thicker than that grown on a light sandy loam. Heavy application of nitrogenous manure also puts thick skin on oranges and lemons, but corrects itself as the nitrogen is being exhausted. Young, vigorous growing trees also have thicker skinned fruit than older trees.

NAVEL REMARKS.—A good deal of contention and correspondence constantly arises about navels. They are undoubtedly the king of oranges in quality, but the most fickle and unreliable croppers of all, and unless soils and conditions especially suit them, they seldom give satisfactory results after they are a few years old. Deep, rich, free soils only, seem to be suitable for navel plantations. It is very rarely that they mature a good crop if grown on soils with stiff clay bottom, as the fruit is liable to drop any time when weather conditions are unfavorable. The cause of this falling is not understood, but the fact remains.

BLOOD ORANGE REMARKS.—Fruit edible early in the season, but not showing blood color in flesh until late in season. Require a hot climate for the color to be very marked.

Oranges

Worked on Common Lemon Stocks; come into bearing 2nd-4th year after planting.

2/3 Each, 24/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Best's Navel.—Quality very fine, heavy bearer, good appearance, late, hangs well; very vigorous. 3/6.

Burgess Navel.—Fair size, good bearer and grower, good quality. 3/6.

Compuda.—Compact grower, medium size, heavy bearer; hangs well; late.

Dunning's Navel.—Large, prolific bearer; good keeper; fine color; vigorous grower. 3/6.

Foster.—Sweet, roundish, solid, bright yellow; heavy bearer; early.

Golden Buckeye Navel.—Large, smooth fruit, thin skin; fine texture, with very few segments; dwarf, weeping growth on poor soils; early.

Golden Nugget Navel.—Fruit smooth, solid, thin skin, free from rag, and seedless; ripens early; weak grower.

Groverley Navel.—Best Navel for poorish soils; large, crops well; not quite seedless; midseason.

Holdfast.—Large, rather thick-skinned, valued because it hangs well.

Jaffa.—Skin thin, medium size, prolific and sweet; dwarf grower; early.

Joppa.—Very large, strong growth; very prolific and showy; hangs well.

Late Valencia.—Skin smooth and thin; good grower and cropper; hangs till most others are gone; the best late.

Lue Gim Gong.—Large, smooth thin skin, flesh yellow, juicy, good flavor; hangs well; good bearer and grower. 3/.

Maltese Blood.—Medium size, fine quality; in hot inland districts blood red on ripening; dwarf grower.

Mediterranean Sweet.—Early and heavy bearer; good flavor; moderate grower. Should only be planted in deep, rich soil.

Navelencia.—Good cropper; skin smooth and fine. Payable if marketed as soon as colored.

Patterson River.—Strong grower, fruit smooth and firm; prolific; mid-season.

Parramatta.—Large and hardy, sweet and juicy; strong grower, prolific; mid-season.

Paper Rind St. Michael.—Medium size, thin skin; vigorous grower; late.

Peerless.—Vigorous grower, good bearer; medium size, light golden yellow; early.

Ruby Blood.—Medium size; growth moderate; pulp red in hot climates.

Sabinia.—Round, medium size; strong grower; heavy bearer; midseason.

St. Michael.—Crops well and nearly always has a good second crop; inclined to be small in size as the tree ages.

Siletta (Old).—Hangs splendidly; good quality; medium size, good cropper.

Thompson's Improved Navel.—Smallish, but compact tree; fruit very fine, with shiny skin; very large, similar to Navelencia; market early.

Washington Navel.—Fruit very large, and always brings good prices; on poor shallow soil a shy cropper; should only be planted on deep, rich, preferably sandy loam or volcanic soil; early.

White Siletta.—Large, smooth skin, pale yellow; good cropper; grows a symmetrical tree, but seldom attains great height; early.

Mandarins

All Worked on Common Lemon Stocks; come into bearing the 3rd-4th year after planting.

2/3 Each, 24/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

This class includes those which are crosses between Mandarins and Oranges.

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| <p>Beauty of Glen Retreat.—Regular and heavy cropper; fruit thin-skinned; very deep color; rather tart here.</p> <p>Burgess Large.—Large size, full solid fruit, good grower and bearer.</p> <p>Dancy's.—Medium size, high color, strong grower; heavy bearer; mid-season.</p> <p>Early Imperial.—Large, quite as thin-skinned and sweet as the Thorny, but much earlier to ripen; medium grower.</p> <p>Ellendale Beauty.—Very large, flattish; fair quality; very smooth and showy; late. Well worth trying.</p> <p>Emperor.—Very large, regular bearer, and extensively grown for market.</p> <p>Excelsior.—Very large, highly colored; good quality; heavy bearer; mid-season.</p> <p>Fewtrell's Early Shipper.—Resembles a small orange; sweet and prolific.</p> | <p>J. W. Mathews.—Good size, heavy bearer, good carrier; high color; midseason.</p> <p>King of Siam.—Not fruited yet, but leaf and growth resemble King Emperor.</p> <p>Jacob's Special.—Large, thin-skinned and juicy; heavy bearer; somewhat tart here; early.</p> <p>King Emperor.—Very large, rough skin; hangs well; requires good soil; quality fair; late.</p> <p>Navel Mandarin.—Sweet, early; strong growth; goes puffy very soon.</p> <p>Oonshii.—Stands frost well; pendulous dwarf habit; fair quality; very early.</p> <p>Pride of Ellendale.—Full, solid fruit, skin thin and tough; juicy; good carrier.</p> <p>Scarlet.—Medium, deep reddish yellow; peculiar flavor; heavy bearer; early.</p> <p>Thorny.—Small, solid; flavor unsurpassed; good bearer; mid-season.</p> |
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Lemons

All Worked on Common Lemon Stocks; come into bearing the 2nd-4th year after planting.

2/3 Each, 24/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

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| <p>American Seedless.—Prolific, thin-skinned and juicy, resembles Eureka in growth.</p> <p>Common.—Rough-skinned; hardy.</p> <p>Eureka (Sweet Rind).—Good quality; thornless; not as strong grower as Lisbon; but bears a better summer crop.</p> <p>Genoa.—Very large fruit; without thorns.</p> <p>Lisbon.—Well-known and largely cultivated; prolific; tree thorny.</p> | <p>Messina.—Lemon largely grown in Italy for export.</p> <p>Variegated.—Medium size fruit, fair cropper; leaves variegated; ornamental.</p> <p>Villa Franca.—Few thorns; thin-skinned and firm; splendid quality; not as vigorous as Lisbon, but profitable for its summer crop on deep rich soil.</p> |
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Preserving Varieties

All Worked on Common Lemon Stocks; come into bearing 3rd-4th year after planting

2/3 Each, 24/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Citrons

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| <p>Bengal Citron.—Very large; round; useful for preserving and peel.</p> <p>Common Citron.—Fruit long, pointed; dwarf grower.</p> | <p>Citron of Commerce.—Largely grown and used for candied peel.</p> |
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Cumquats

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| <p>Round.—Small, hardy, and very prolific; strong, peculiar flavor.</p> | <p>Flat.—Similar to the round, but flatter.</p> |
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Limes

Persian (or Sweet).—Tree hardy; fruit sweet; peculiar flavor. | **Tahitian Lime.**—Fruit large for a lime; juicy, and nearly seedless.

Pomelows, Grape Fruit, or Shaddocks

The Pomelow, or as it is now incorrectly called the Grape Fruit, is very largely grown in America. The flavor is a peculiar bitter-sweet, and said to be one of the most beneficial of all fruit juices for improving the digestion. Makes an extra fine marmalade.

Blood.—Large, prolific, in tropical climates flesh is red. | **Marche's Seedless.**—Large; good grower and cropper; best of all.
Common.—Very large, thick skin. | **Triumph.**—Medium size, very prolific.

Sevilles (or Bitter Oranges)

Omi Kinkan.—Resembles Poorman, but better cropper and bears young. | **Seville, Common.**—Large, heavy fruit; prolific cropper. The market variety.
Poor Man's Orange.—Very large; smooth skin; good marmalade sort. | **Seville, Flat.**—Large and smooth, resembling the Poor Man's Orange.

ROSES

A FEW HINTS ON PLANTING ROSES.

SOIL AND POSITION.—Almost any soil will grow roses, but a deep, rich, greasy loam is the best, and the deeper it is broken up the better, and if available incorporate the animal manure at the time of preparing soil. If applied at planting time too near the roots, the ferment of the manure may cause fungus to attack the roots. An open situation, but sheltered from the strong wind, is essential. Too much enclosure tends to mildew and weedy growth. On stiff retentive soils drainage should be attended to.

Very rich or newly-broken soil is often too acid, or sour; but some lime worked into the ground some weeks before planting often prevents losses of plants, and is always beneficial. Sandy soil requires heavy manuring (preferably cow) for roses to do well.

UNPACKING.—Plants usually arrive in good order, unpack, dip the roots in water, and then cover with a wet sack until planted. If plants should arrive dry, soak the whole plant in tepid water for twenty minutes to half an hour (water should be so warm that you can hold your hand in it without feeling the heat much); and, if still withered, bury plant in soil, and keep the spot wet for three or four days; then take out and plant.

PLANTING.—In loose or deeply broken up soil plant so deep that bud, i.e., junction of stock and plant, is one to two inches under the surface of soil. Depth of planting should be largely governed by the soil; on stiff, clay bottom plant more shallow than on sandy or loose bottom. Too shallow planting makes them liable to blow over in wet, windy weather. Too deep planting in badly drained heavy soils tends to make them water-logged in wet weather.

If in windy place, don't fail to protect plant from wind until well established.

Make holes wide enough to spread out the roots without bending them. Give the tips of roots a downward tendency.

Don't put fresh manure on the bare roots, but work it into the soil about the tips of the roots.

Cover roots with finest soil you have to hand, and, when well covered, tread down firmly.

ARRANGEMENT OF PLANTS.—The earlier method of planting beds and borders, of mixed varieties, as diverse in habit, etc., as possible, is giving place to planting groups of a few varieties only, which give a more effective appearance to the garden.

PLANTING DISTANCES.—The best effect in a rose bed is often lost by indiscriminately planting of the strongest growers mixed with weak ones. Small growers should be planted in front and the strongest growers in the middle or background. Four feet is the minimum for strongest and 2 feet sufficient for small growers. Climbers on a trellis should be planted 8 to 12 feet, depending on whether covering quickly is wanted or not.

WATERING.—If soil is dry when planting, pour a bucket of water (more or less, according to the state of soil) into each hole, as half a bucket under the plant is better than two on top. Let water soak away before planting.

Avoid watering little and often after planting. If weather continues so dry that watering is necessary, make a hole close to plant and give a good watering in the hole.

MULCHING.—When planting in dry, windy weather, mulch with leaves, or failing that, hill up the soil half-way up the plant, to act as a mulch; but, if weather is wet, leave plant exposed from bud upwards, till weather changes. Be sure and keep the soil loose around the plants. After heavy rain or watering the soil sets hard, and if allowed to harden may kill the plants.

PLANTING TIME.—Roses can be planted almost any time when weather is moist; but the best time is from March to August (inclusive). The sap begins to rise about the end of July in Cumberland, and if planted then or early in August, failures in transplanting are, with reasonable care, reduced to a minimum. Those planted in early autumn start before the winter, but if not properly cared for may die back later.

MANURING.—When well established, roses take all the manure they can get. Fowl, pig, sheep or horse manure is best for stiff soil; cow manure for light; but any manure is better than none. Bonedust is very good, too. Farmyard manure is best applied in winter, artificial manure in spring; but manuring can really be done any time.

PRUNING.—The object should be to select a few strong, well-ripened shoots (the number depending upon the size and age of the plant). These shoots should be short jointed, and strong, and the nearer to the ground for dwarfs the better. All the unripened wood and old weakly shoots should be cut clean away. The remainder should be cut back according to the strength of the shoots or variety; the stronger they are the longer they should be left, care being taken to cut to an eye looking outwards. A light pruning may be given after the spring blooming, but if flowers are cut with a long stalk this will not be necessary. Climbers should have all exhausted wood removed and where too thick thinned out, and the long leaders and side shoots shortened back. Winter pruning should be done in Cumberland about middle to end of July, and where springs are later or earlier accordingly.

APHIS AND GREEN FLY.—Can be kept in check by spraying with Nikoteen, but it may be necessary to spray more than once.

BLACK SPOT.—Dust the bushes with a powder consisting of nine parts of sulphur and one part of dry arsenate of lead. This is also a good remedy for mildew.

GRUBS AND LEAF-EATING INSECTS.—Use Arsenate of Lead according to directions on container. For grubs hand-pick.

MILDEW.—If troubled with mildew, make a pocket of hessian (or chaff bag), fill half full with flowered sulphur, and on a still morning shake bag gently over each plant; or spray with potassium sulphurate, 1oz. to 1 gallon water. If necessary, repeat after heavy rain.

ROSE THRIP.—So far no satisfactory method of controlling this pest is available, but nikoteen used freely before buds open helps to check it. In humid weather this pest is not so troublesome.

WHITE SCALE.—Sometimes found on roses, can be effectively controlled by painting affected parts with soap, or spray with nikoteen.

New Roses, 1921

The following novelties offered are, we think, the pick of the leading European and American growers, and the descriptions given are the raisers', very much condensed.

- H.T.—Archie Gray.**—Large and very full, fine form. Deep crimson, flamed with brilliant velvety scarlet. Exhibition flower. Vig. 3/6.
- H.T.—Aspirant Marcel Bouyer.**—Long pointed bud, large full flower. Deep apricot, reddish apricot in centre, tinted salmon flesh on outer petals. Vig. 3/6.
- H.T.—Captaine Georges Dessirier.**—Large full flower, globular, beautiful dark red, shaded with crimson and fiery red. Vig. 4/-.
- HT.—Comtesse de Cassagne.**—Rich copery pink, shaded clear rose, occasionally comes yellow, large, of fine form, sweetly perfumed. Vig. 3/6.
- H.T.—Cornelia (Ophelia x Mrs. A. Ward).**—Medium and very double. The bud is a beautiful salmon-pink. In the half-expanded and full flowers the outer petals are light flesh, with the centre a bright Malmaison pink, base of petals bright orange. Vig. 3/6.
- H.T.—Crusader.**—Very free, large flowers, good formation, color rich velvety crimson; vigorous grower. 4/-.
- H.T.—Etoile de Hollande.**—Bright dark red, erect growth and floriferous, very sweetly perfumed. Vig. General Macarthur x Hadley. 4/-.
- H.T.—Florinda Norman Thompson.**—Delicate rose on pale lemon, which deepens from centre to base of petals. Blooms large, full, of globular form. Stiff shell-shaped petals and thick waxy leathery foliage, vigorous and free. 3/6.
- H.T.—Frank W. Dunlop.**—Large, free, brilliant dark rose, pink to cerise, fragrant, long pointed buds, free from spot. Formation ideal. Lasts well when cut. Vig. 4/-.
- H.T.—Hawthorn Crimson.**—Color intense crimson crayonings and veinings on maroon, becoming crimson scarlet as the semi-double blooms develop. Very free vigorous, branching growth. Vig. 3/6.
- H.T.—Hortulanus Budde.**—Color dark red, opening yellow in centre. The blooms are produced in great profusion through the season. Vig. General Macarthur x Mdm. E. Herriot. 3/6.
- H.T.—Hortulanus Fiet.**—Golden yellow, a very fine flower, of strong upright growth. Cissie Easlea x Golden Star. 3/6.
- H.T.—Independence Day.**—Mildew-proof foliage, free; buds olive shaped, developing into well modelled flowers, with flame colored stains, petals of sunflower gold, overlaying orange apricot. Delightful fragrance. Gold Medal N.R.S. Vig. 3/6.
- Per.—Jean C. N. Forestier.**—Lincoln red bud, large full flower, globular, color carmine lake, tinted with Chinese orange and yellow, sweetly scented, free, hardy. Vig. 3/6.
- H.T.—Lady Anderson.**—Large size, deep globular form and high pointed centre. Color deep coral pink suffused with flesh and yellow shadings. Tea perfumed. Growth strong and free. 3/6.
- H.T.—Lady Maureen Stewart.**—Globular imbricated cupped bloom with velvety black scarlet cerise shell-shaped petals, whose reflex is solid pure orangey maroon without veining. Musk rose odor. Very floriferous and vigorous. 4/-.
- H.T.—La France Victorieuse.**—Silvery carmine pink, tinted yellow towards the centre, very large, full, well-formed; sweetly perfumed. Strong. 3/6.
- H.T.—Manifesto.**—Soft pearly flesh pink, deeply veined and tinged salmon and apricot; it grows a perfect bush rose, very free and branching; exquisitely shaped, long and pointed, and very sweet-scented. 3/6.
- H.T.—Mme. Butterfly.**—A sport from Ophelia, better growth. All the tones are intensified, making it a harmony of pink, with apricot and gold, extremely fragrant. May be called a glorified Ophelia. 4/-.
- H.T.—Miss Connor.**—Delicate canary on non-fading lemon, growth vigorous, branching, erect and very floriferous. Blooms full. 3/6.
- H.T.—Miss C. E. Van Rossem.**—Velvety red. Very sweetly scented, growth free and branching, a good bedding rose. Deutchferr x R. L. Day. 3/6.
- H.T.—Miss M. J. Spencer.**—Flowers large, full and very freely produced. Clear, bright golden yellow of even shade throughout. Sweetly scented. Vig. 3/6.

H.T.—Mrs. Arthur Johnson.—Large size, fine substance, sweetly-scented. The color is richest orange-yellow, shading to deep chrome yellow. Free and vig. Card of Comendation, N.R.S. 4/-.

H.T.—Mrs. Charles Lamplough.—Model exhibition blooms of wonderful size, depth and substance. The color is of soft lemon throughout, a tone of color most refined and pleasing. Very sweet-scented. Gold Medal, N.R.S. Vig. 4/-.

H.T.—Mrs. H. R. Darlington.—Blooms have been exhibited nine inches across, and faultless in shape and form, with enormous petals. It is a good free grower, holding its blooms rigidly upright. The color is a clean shade of creamy-yellow, every flower opening perfect. Vig. Gold Medal, N.R.S. 4/-.

H.T.—Mrs. John R. Allen.—Flowers large, full and of splendid form, with thick leathery petals, bright clear soft rosy pink; a good exhibition rose. Strong. 4/-.

H.T.—Mrs. Tom Paul.—Strong upright growth. Flowers large and full and carried on long stems. Very free. Saffron yellow suffused with pink, long pointed bud. 3/6.

H.T.—Mrs. W. Lindsay.—Buds long and pointed, opening to exquisitely formed flowers of delicate peach pink, heavily zoned golden yellow and fawn. Very sweetly scented. Full and vig. 3/6.

H.T.—Nederland.—Red, a magnificent formed flower, growth vigorous. A very good exhibition rose. General Sup. Jansen x Geo. C. Waud. 4/-.

H.T.—Padre.—Long shoots, producing flowers with fine long petals of coppery scarlet coloring, flushed with yellow at the base of the petals; vigorous. 3/6.

H.T.—Premier.—Freely produced on stiff, thornless stems, deliciously fragrant, pure rose-pink, lighter in summer, deep rose-pink in cooler weather. Vig. Ophelia x Mrs. C. Russell. Vig. 4/-.

Per.—Souvenir de George Beckwith.—Shrimp pink bud tinted orange yellow, very large full globular flower on stiff stem, color shrimp pink tinted chrome yellow, with deeper yellow at base of petals. Vig. and Free. 3/6.

H.T.—Victor.—(Ophelia x Killarney Brilliant.) Flowers large, deep rose or often red in color, semi-double, bud extremely long, strongly fragrant. Lasts well when cut. 4/-.

H.T.—Victory.—Color glowing scarlet crimson, on long stems. The blooms are long and pointed, faultless in shape and form, free-flowering, sweet-scented. Gold Medal, N.R.S. Vig. 4/-.

CLIMBERS.

H.T.—Climbing Ophelia.—Growth is of the greatest vigor, identical with the dwarf. Will be greatly in demand, because of its freedom of bloom and its unusually vigorous climbing habit. 3/6.

P.—Climbing Yellow Cecil Brunner.—The blooms are identical with the pink form, but the color is a lovely shade of honey yellow, the margins of the petals shading to cream. 3/-.

New Roses, of 1920

All descriptions in this list are the raisers' (not ours), very much condensed.

H.T.—Benedicte Seguin.—Reddish apricot bud, large, full, globular flower, color Roman ochre shaded coppery orange. Vig. 2/-.

H.T.—Captain F. Bald.—Large, full, good substance velvet black, sheened scarlet crimson, shell-shaped petals; fragrant; free and vigorous. 2/-.

H.T.—Charles E. Shea.—Rose pink, fine; free and vigorous. 2/-.

H.T.—Charles K. Douglas.—Large, full, fine form, with long pointed buds, color intense scarlet, flushed velvety crimson; sweetly scented. Vig. 2/-.

H.T.—Columbia.—Peach-blow pink, deepening as it opens; large size, stiff stems; free from mildew. Vig. grower. Mrs. Shawyer x Ophelia. 2/6.

H.T.—Covent Garden.—Large, full, and beautifully formed, color deep rich red; a splendid bedding rose. Vig. 2/-.

H.T.—Countess of Lonsdale.—Flowers medium size and fine form, full and freely produced. Color cadmium yellow; sweetly scented. Vig. 2/-.

H.T.—Crimson Queen.—Rich, bright velvety crimson; large flower. Liberty x Richmond x McArthur. Vig. 2/-.

H.T.—Desdemona.—Clear opaque pink, with rose tints; opens to a large, full and globular flower; fragrant. 2/-.

H.T.—Dr. Joseph Drew.—Salmon yellow, suffused with pink, the latter color predominating; of exhibition form and size; sweetly scented. Strong. 2/6.

H.T.—Dowager Countess of Roden.—Bright silvery pink, large, full, very free. Vig. 2/-.

H.T.—Duchess of Abercorn.—Large, full, and beautifully formed; color creamy white, flushed and tinted rose at edges of petals. Vig. 2/-.

- H.T.—Edel.**—White, with the faintest ivory shading, passing to pure white. Vig. 2/-.
- H.T.—Edith Cavell.**—Pure white, sometimes flushed, good shape and free. 2/-.
- H.T.—E. Godfrey Brown.**—Very full and high centred. Color deep reddish crimson, of even shade, which keeps its color well. Vig. 2/-.
- H.T.—Franccklin.**—Long, rosy flesh bud, large, full flower, salmon shaded with yellowish salmon. Vig. 2/-.
- H.T.—Francis Scott Key.**—Red, shading to cerise; very large, opening to a high centre; free. Vig. 2/6.
- H.T.—Frau Math. Noehl.**—Lemon-yellow, long, pointed buds; large, full, fine form; fragrant. Vig. 2/-.
- H.T.—Gwen Nash.**—Large flowers of cyclamen pink, petals beautifully reflexed. Good garden and decorative rose, semi-double. Very free and vigorous. 2/-.
- H.T.—Helen Chamberlain.**—Exquisite shape. The color is rich creamy yellow, shading to orange gold in centre, and paling to almost white on outer petals. 2/-.
- H.P.—Heinrich Munch.**—Soft pink, very large, full and double; petals fold like "La France." 2/-.
- H.T.—John Davison.**—Deep rich crimson, shaded velvety crimson, very free. Vig. 2/-.
- H.T.—Lady Katherine Rose.**—Delicate pink, delicious perfume; large, full flowers. Vig. 2/-.
- H.T.—Lady Dixon.**—Large, full, and globular in form, with large, shell-shaped petals of great substance. Color rich apricot, flushed salmon pink; fragrant. Vig. 2/6.
- H.T.—Lamia.**—Reddish orange, medium size; beautiful in bud and lasts well. Vig. 2/-.
- H.T.—Louise Baldwin.**—Rich orange, with soft apricot shading, a beautiful even color. Vig. 2/6.
- Per.—May Marriott.**—Glowing apricot, sport from "Herriot." 2/-.
- H.T.—Mrs. C. V. Haworth.**—Color is cinnamon apricot, developing into a delicate biscuit-buff, with cerise rose sheen on the reflex of the large, shell-shaped petals, which are zoned saffron primrose. Free and vig. 2/6.
- Per.—Mrs. Farmer.**—Medium-sized flower, color Indian yellow, reverse of petals reddish apricot. Vig. 2/-.
- H.T.—Mrs. C. W. Dunbar-Buller.**—Color veined rosy carmine, on rosy white. The reflex of the petals is solid rosy cerise, and the edges of the petals become silvery white as buds develop into large and full blooms. Vig. 2/-.
- H.T.—Mrs. Henry Morse.**—Bright rose, washed vermillion, with clear vermillion veneerings on petals; exhibition bloom and a gem for bedding. Sweetly scented. Vig. 2/-.
- H.T.—Mrs. H. D. Greene.**—Reddish bronze, opening to coppery-pink; free flowering, and possesses a rich fragrance. Foliage is of beetroot color. Vig. 2/-.
- H.T.—Mrs. R. C. Bell.**—Color deep red, mildew-proof foliage, sweetly scented, very free, lasts well. 2/6.
- H.T.—Mrs. Redford.**—Bright apricot orange, mildew-proof foliage. The bloom is solidly built, and perfect in shape; sweetly scented. Free and vig. 2/6.
- H.T.—President Wilson.**—A delightful shade of shrimp-pink. Flowers are very large, freely produced. Vig. 2/-.
- H.T.—Red Radiance.**—A bright, cheerful shade of pure red; size, foliage, growth and habit same as in the parent "Radiance," from which it sported. 2/-.
- H.T.—Serge Basset.**—Medium size, very full and nicely shaped, color brilliant garnet red; very free. Vig. 2/-.
- Per.—Severine.**—Large, moderately full, beautiful coral red, fading to prawn red when fully expanded. Vig. 2/-.
- H.T.—Toreador.**—Buds crimson, outside of petals golden yellow, opening flowers rosy red; free, semi-double. Vig. 2/-.
- Per.—Vesta.**—Single, richly perfumed; color is coral red. Vig. 2/-.

CLIMBERS.

- H.T.—Climbing H. V. Machin.**—A vigorous climbing sport of this well-known rose. Free. 2/-.
- T.—Clb. Lady Hillingdon.**—Deep orange yellow, free and good; strong climber. 2/-.
- B.—Kathleen Harrop.**—Very fragrant. The large semi-double flowers are a soft pale shell pink. 2/-.
- H.T.—Queen of Hearts.**—Pure pink, sweetly scented, good foliage and free flowering; strong climber. 2/6.
- H.T.—Walter G. Clark.**—Crimson, good shape and size, free and vigorous. 2/-.

POLYANTHA (DWARF).

- O.—Dewdrop.**—Cerise-pink, dainty in color and form. 2/-.
- O.—Le Ponceau.**—Garnet or mahogany red, free and vig. 2/-.
- B.—Tiptop.**—Golden yellow, tipped cerise; blooms of perfect form and finish. 2/-.

Standard Roses

About the beginning of June we hope to have a stock of Adelaide-grown Standards on South Australian Briar, 2ft. 6in. to 3ft. high, in about forty leading varieties. The below is approximately a list of the kinds we will have to offer.

Price, 3/- to 4/- Each. Special quotes for quantities.

Clarice Goodacre	K. A. Victoria	Mrs. F. Hobbs
Countess Gosford	K. of K.	Mrs. G. Shawyer
Dean Hole	Lady Ashtown	Mrs. H. Brocklebank
Edgar M. Burnett	Lady Killington	Mrs. H. Stevens
Etoile de France	Laurent Carle	Molly S. Crawford
Frau K. Druschki	Lyon Rose	Ophelia
General S. Jansen	Mdm. A. Chatenay	Papa Gontier
General Macarthur	Mdm. E. Herriott	Perle des Jardines
George Dickson	Mdm. J. Grolez	Radiance
George Schwartz	Mdm. S. Weber	Red Letter Day
Gruss au Teplitz	Maman Cochet	Rhea Reid
Gustave Grunerwald	Marie van Houtte	Star of Queensland
Hadley	Miss A. Rothschild	Sunburst
Hoosier Beauty	Mrs. A. Ward	Warrior
Irish Fireflame	Mrs. D. Best	White Cochet
Jonkheer Mock		And others.

ROSES

All our Roses are Budded on American Noisette Stocks, as we find that stock gives the most satisfaction.

Price, 1/3 ea., 13/- doz., 25 plants £1/5/-, 50 plants £2/8/-, packing included. Postage or freight extra. (These prices apply only when the full number is taken at one time, as 50 plants done up in one consignment are much less trouble than are the same number done up in several consignments.) For those living near railway station, it is best to have them by train, as stronger plants can be sent, and more weight allowed in packing. Plants available for season 1921 are well advanced and promise to be really good plants by selling time.

REDUCTION OF VARIETIES LISTED.—We have come to the conclusion that we have been growing too many and not distinct enough varieties, hence we have discontinued several that year after year are only occasionally asked for. There is no variety so inferior that under suitable conditions will not give as good and sometimes superior results while those conditions prevail, but mostly these sorts fail to give all round satisfaction, and we feel sure that the remaining ones are as good and generally superior to those discarded, but if so desired we are willing to procure unlisted varieties if available.

OWN ROOT ROSES.—A few of the strongest growing kinds are quite satisfactory on their own roots, but on the average they are too slow growing, and although they are much cheaper to produce they fail to give the same satisfaction as budded plants.

SUBSTITUTES.—It is advisable to give a few supplementary names, as substitutes, in case any of those ordered are sold out. Particularly towards the end of the season is that necessary. If you don't wish substitutes, please write "no substitute" on order sheet.

ORDERING.—Owing to the similarity in many of the names, and in order to avoid mistakes, customers are requested to write the names of varieties wanted clearly. Also please state distinctly whether it is Standard, Bush or Climbing plants you require, for the word **Standard** is often wrongly used to denote Bush plants.

DESCRIPTIONS.—We make every effort to properly describe all roses in catalogue, but owing to the vast difference in soil, weather, elevation, aspect, and climate we find it impossible to give a description that will suit all localities and climates. Particularly is this so in the case of varieties with intense color or varieties containing various shades of color. In early spring or on hot days, yellows will often come white and reds come pink. These varieties often appear to be untrue, but they should not be condemned on their first flowering, as in most cases the autumn is the best time to judge of the correctness of the labelling. Vig., strong mod., poor, at the end of each description, refers to the growth of the plant.

H.P.—HYBRID PERPETUAL.—Blooming chiefly in the spring, and sometimes in the autumn, they are not ever-blooming, but give a great wealth of flowers when in bloom. As a rule they are more hardy and resist frost better than the Teas. Invaluable for spring shows.

H.T.—HYBRID TEA.—Originated in a class between H.P. and Tea, but the various classes have been so intercrossed that it is now difficult in many cases to classify correctly. Everblooming and hardy.

M.—MOSS ROSES.—Only thrive to perfection in cold climates, mostly spring blooming, and their beauty is the mossing of the buds before flowers are opened.

PER.—PERNETIANA.—A comparatively new class. Colors are very intense, free flowering, and the growth strong in cold climates, but in warm climates inclined to die back.

T.—TEA-SCENTED.—Mostly evergreen, very free blooming, but more tender to frost and are not as hardy as the H.P.

H.T.—Aladdin.—Buds coppery yellow, to orange-yellow; fair size; full; free. Strong.

H.T.—Alexander Emslie.—Ruby on deep velvety crimson, slightly white base. Strong.

T.—Alexander Hill Gray.—Large, high pointed centre; color sulphur yellow. Strong.

H.T.—Antoine Rivoire.—Rosy flesh, full, stiff petals, camellia-shaped flowers. Strong.

T.—Archduchesse Marie Immaculata.—Terra cotta, shaded coppery, large, full, sweetly scented; free. Vig.

H.T.—Australia Felix.—Scented, flowers are dark pink, well-shaped; free. Vig.

T.—Beaute Inconstant.—Coppery red, shaded carmine and yellow, variable, very distinct; beautiful bud in autumn. Vig.

H.T.—Belle Siebrecht.—Deep pink, free; large, good show rose. Mod.

H.T.—Bessie Brown.—Alabaster white, shaded blush; large, smooth petal, good exhibition; does not open well. Strong.

H.T.—Betty.—Satiny rose, tinted yellow; large, not full; free; sweetly scented. Vig.

H.P.—Black Prince.—Dark crimson. Strong.

M.—Blanche Moreau.—Large, white, mossed. Vig.

H.T.—Blushing Bride.—Large, full, high-pointed centre; white with faint blush. Strong.

H.P.—Captain Haywood.—Bright carmine, large petals; free. Strong.

H.T.—Caroline Testout.—Very large and globular; bright pink. Vig.

T.—Catherine Mermet.—Flesh rose, full, and excellent form. Mod.

H.P.—Charles Lefebvre.—Brilliant crimson, shaded purple; large, perfect form. Vig.

H.T.—Clarice Goodacre.—Good form, zoned chrome on ivory white stiff petals. Vig.

H.P.—Colonel Felix Breton.—Velvety red, shaded with amaranth; large, full. Mod.

H.T.—Colonel Oswald Fitzgerald.—Velvety crimson, fair size, cup-shaped; free. Mod.

H.T.—Commander Jules Greverex.—Large ragged petals, velvety red, shaded maroon, showy, not full. Vig.

T.—Comtesse du Cayla.—Nasturtium red, tinged carmine to coppery yellow. Strong.

T.—Comtesse La Barthe.—Rosy flesh, globular, and fairly full; very free. Vig.

H.T.—Countess of Gosford.—Salmon pink, blooms large, not full; very free. Vig.

H.P.—Coronation.—Shading from flesh to bright shrimp pink; good show. Vig.

M.—Crested Moss.—Beautiful buds; heavily crested with moss; pink, flowers small. Vig.

H.T.—Crimson Emblem.—Glowing crimson, sweet scented. Strong.

H.T.—C. V. Haworth.—Intense scarlet with rich crimson, good size. Mod.

H.T.—Cynthia Forde.—Brilliant pink, shading to light rosy pink; large, free. Strong.

- H.T.—Dean Hole.**—High centre; petals large and smooth; silvery carmine, shaded salmon; good show. Strong.
- T.—Devoniensis.**—Creamy white, blush centre, large, full, and sweet. Strong.
- H.T.—Donald Macdonald.**—Free; shell-shaped petals; intensely orange carmine. Vig.
- H.P.—Dr. Hogg.**—Reddish violet; the nearest approach to blue; large and full. Vig.
- H.P.—Dr. Rushpler.**—Blackish purple, shaded crimson; very good. Mod.
- H.T.—Duchess of Sutherland.**—Large, full; petals large; erect growth; color warm rose pink, with lemon shading. Vig.
- H.T.—Duchess of Wellington.**—Deep coppery saffron yellow, fairly full. Mod.
- H.P.—Earl of Dufferin.**—Crimson shaded maroon; large, full, perfect form. Mod.
- H.T.—Earl of Warwick.**—Salmon pink, centre vermilion; show bloom. Mod.
- H.T.—Edith Part.**—Rich pink, suffused salmon and coppery yellow. Vig.
- H.T.—Edgar M. Burnett.**—Large, fine form, flesh petals tinted rose; sweetly scented; an exhibition flower. Strong.
- H.T.—Elli Hartmann.**—Old gold, large, full, of excellent form. Vig.
- Per.—Emma Wright.**—Color pure orange without shading; free. Strong.
- H.T.—Ethel Dickson.**—Large, full, high-pointed centre; salmon rose with silvery flesh. Strong.
- H.T.—Etoile de France.**—Crimson, centre cerise; free flowering, upright habit; blooms large; sweetly scented. Strong.
- H.T.—Farbornkonigen.**—Large, full, inside deep coral red, outside silvery fawn; excellent shape. Mod.
- H.T.—Florence Haswell Veitch.**—Brilliant scarlet; shaded black; large, moderately full; of excellent shape. Vig.
- H.T.—Florence Pemberton.**—Very large, creamy white, shaded pink. Strong.
- H.P.—Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen).**—Large and well formed; pure white; can also be grown as a climber. Good.
- T.—Francis Dubreuil.**—Crimson; free. Moderate size, bud very full. Strong.
- H.T.—Frances Gaunt.**—Deep apricot, toning to silvery flesh; large size. Strong.
- H.T.—General Superior Jansen.**—Bright red, large flowers; free; good form. Vig.
- H.T.—General Macarthur.**—Rich crimson, shaded scarlet; large and full; sweetly scented; free. Vig.
- H.P.—George Arends.**—Delicate rose, large, full, well formed, deliciously scented. Vig.
- H.T.—George C. Waud.**—Orange vermilion; flowers large, full, with high centre. Mod.
- H.T.—George Dickson.**—Velvety crimson, with scarlet reflexed tips; large and full. Very vig.
- T.—George Schwartz.**—Bright buttercup yellow; buds long and pointed; free. Mod.
- H.T.—Gladys Holland.**—Buff, shaded orange yellow, outside pearly peach. Strong.
- H.P.—Glorie de Chedane Guinnoisseau.**—Vermilion red; very large, full and perfectly formed. Vig.
- H.T.—Golden Ophelia.**—Fair size, perfect form, golden yellow paling slightly. Mod.
- H.T.—Golden Spray.**—Bud long, opening to large, almost single bloom; lemon yellow. Vig.
- H.T.—Gruss an Teplitz.**—Bright crimson, cup shaped; free; grand garden rose. Vig.
- H.T.—Gustave Grunerwald.**—Bright china pink; large and full; very free. Strong.
- H.T.—Hadley.**—Dark red, very free, good shape; fragrant. The best all-round dark red. Vig.
- H.T.—Harry Kirk.**—Sulphur yellow, passing to a lighter shade, long buds. Strong.
- H.T.—H. D. M. Barton.**—Rich velvety crimson; free. Mod.
- H.P.—Her Majesty.**—Satiny rose, centre deeper; extra large; exhibition bloom. Vig.
- H.T.—Herzogin Marie Antoinette.**—Good form; free; deep yellow. Strong.
- H.T.—Henrietta.**—Orange-crimson, to coral salmon; fragrant, semi double. Mod.
- H.T.—His Majesty.**—Dark crimson, shaded vermilion; full, large, sweetly perfumed. Vig.
- H.T.—H. P. Pinkerton.**—Buds long and pointed; brilliant scarlet, flamed velvety crimson. Strong.
- H.T.—H. V. Machin.**—Intense scarlet crimson blooms are carried on short rigid stalks; good exhibition. Mod.
- H.T.—Hoosier Beauty.**—Free, large, full, beautifully formed glowing crimson, with darker shadings. Strong.
- H.P.—Hugh Dickson.**—Crimson scarlet, large and fine form; fairly full. Vig.
- T.—Hugo Roller.**—Lemon yellow, edged and suffused carmine; free. Mod.
- H.T.—Iona Herdman.**—Clear, orange flame; sweetly scented, very free. Mod.
- T.—Irish Afterglow.**—A deep tangerine, passing to crushed strawberry; single; free. Strong.

- T.—Irish Elegance.**—Bronzy orange; profuse bloomer; good in winter; single. Vig.
- T.—Irish Fireflame.**—Buds orange, splashed with carmine, becoming orange crimson with age; single; very fine. Vig.
- H.T.—Isobel.**—Single, carmine red, flushed orange; very large; dies back. Strong.
- H.T.—Jonkheer J. L. Mock.**—Largest size, good form, carmine, changing to imperial pink; very erect stems; good. Vig.
- H.T.—Joseph Hill.**—Salmon pink, shaded with yellow; fine, full flower. Poor.
- H.T.—K. A. Victoria.**—Pure white, shaded with cream; very full; perfect form. Strong.
- H.T.—Killarney Brilliant.**—Changing from crimson to rosy carmine; very free. Strong.
- H.T.—King George V.**—Full, beautifully shaped; rich blackish crimson, with violet flush; fragrant. Vig.
- H.T.—K. of K.**—Semi-double, brilliant crimson scarlet, broad stiff petals; R. L. Day style, but intenser color. Vig.
- H.T.—Kootenay.**—Large size, good substance, pale primrose; free and vig.
- H.T.—Lady Ashtown.**—Large, full, and high-pointed; rose, shaded to yellow at base; very free; good garden rose. Strong.
- T.—Lady Hillingdon.**—Long pointed bud; rich apricot yellow; free, fairly full. One of the best garden yellows. Vig.
- H.T.—Lady Pirrie.**—Outside of the petals coppery salmon, inside yellow and fawn; free. Strong.
- T.—Lady Plymouth.**—Ivory cream, faintly flushed; large, full, good form. Strong.
- T.—Lady Roberts.**—Apricot, shading to coppery red; full; good shape. Strong.
- H.T.—Lady Ursula.**—Large, full, high centre; flesh pink; free. Vig.
- H.T.—La France.**—Pale rose, reverse of petals deeper; good; very fragrant. Mod.
- H.T.—La Tosca.**—Soft pink, tinted rosy white; free. Vig.
- H.T.—Laurent Carle.**—Brilliant velvety carmine, large and fairly full; free flowering; fragrant. Strong.
- H.T.—Lieutenant Chaure.**—Bud long, velvety crimson; fairly full. Strong.
- H.T.—Liberty.**—Brilliant crimson; keeps its color when cut. Mod.
- H.T.—Lillian Moore.**—Indian yellow with deeper centre; full. Mod.
- M.—Little Gem.**—Crimson, beautifully mossed. Mod.
- H.P.—Louise Crette.**—Very large, full, perfect form. Pure white, with creamy centre. Vig.
- Per.—Los Angeles.**—Flame pink with golden yellow; free; Strong.
- Per.—Lyon Rose.**—Large, brilliant salmon pink, for exhibition or decorative purposes; but dies back. Mod.
- H.T.—Lucien Chaure.**—Flesh with rosy cream, large, well-formed, free. Vig.
- H.T.—Mdm. Abel Chatenay.**—Palé flesh rose, shaded carmine and salmon; large, good form, very free; one of the best. Vig.
- T.—Mdm. Antoine Mari.**—Rose, shaded white; handsome buds; free from mildew. Vig.
- T.—Madame Constant Soupert.**—Golden yellow, tinted rosy peach; large, full, and well formed. Strong.
- T.—Mdm. de Watteville.**—Creamy white, petals edged with rose; large and full. Mod.
- Per.—Madame Edouard Herriot.**—Medium size, coral red, passing to prawn red. Rich color. Mod.
- T.—Mdm. Gamon.**—Apricot, shaded with salmon rose; long buds; very free. Strong.
- H.T.—Madame Jules Grolez.**—Brilliant China rose; free bloomer; large, fine form; low spreading grower. Mod.
- T.—Mdm. Lombard.**—Salmon pink, shaded rose; large; full. Vig.
- H.T.—Madame Marcel Delanney.**—Soft rose shaded pink; large, full, and fragrant. Mod.
- H.T.—Madame P. Euler.**—Vermilion pink; full, perfect form; fragrant. Strong.
- H.P.—Madame Philbert Boutigny.**—Bright rosy pink; immense size. Vig.
- H.T.—Madame Segond Weber.**—Rosy salmon pink; large, good form; good. Strong.
- T.—Mademoiselle Christine de Noue.**—Large, good form; rosy lake. Strong.
- H.T.—Mdlle. Augustine Guinnoisseau.**—White La France, very pale flesh, centre soft pink; large, full, good form. Strong.
- T.—Maman Cochet.**—Flesh rose, shaded salmon yellow, fine long bud; one of the best. Vig.
- H.T.—Marchioness of Ormonde.**—Large, straw to honey yellow; full, free. Strong.
- H.T.—Margaret.**—Soft pink; large, stiff-petalled flowers of good lasting qualities. Mod.
- H.T.—Margaret Dickson Hamill.**—Yellow, flushed carmine; full, free; good form. Mod.

- H.P.**—Marguerite Guillard.—Called the Thornless Druschki, hardly as large; free. Vig.
- H.T.**—Marie-Adelaide.—Deep orange yellow; good form; long bud. Poor.
- T.**—Marie Van Houtte.—Cream, edged with rose, sometimes shaded peach; free. Vig.
- H.T.**—Marquise d'Hautpaul.—Rich pink, with salmon shadings; free. Vig.
- T.**—Medea.—Lemon yellow, canary centre, full, globular, free; good show. Mod.
- H.T.**—Mildred Grant.—Silvery white, suffused blush pink; flowers on stiff, upright stems. Mod.
- T.**—Miss Alice de Rothschild.—Citron yellow, large, full, high-pointed centre. Strong.
- H.T.**—Miss Wilmott.—Cream, with faint flushes; well formed. Strong.
- H.T.**—Mrs. Aaron Ward.—Buds full; Indian yellow, washed with salmon rose; free; good. Mod.
- H.T.**—Mrs. A. R. Waddell.—Reddish salmon; free; semi-double. Strong.
- H.T.**—Mrs. Arthur E. Coxhead.—Long buds; claret red, shaded vermilion. Strong.
- H.T.**—Mrs. Bryce Allen.—Carmine rose, fine form, moss rose perfume. Strong.
- H.T.**—Mrs. Dunlop-Best.—Sweetly scented; reddish apricot, base of petals coppery yellow; free. Vig.
- T.**—Mrs. Foley Hobbs.—Large, ivory white, tinged pink. Mod.
- H.T.**—Mrs. Franklin Dennison.—Primrose yellow, shaded white; large size and great substance; full. Strong.
- H.T.**—Mrs. Frank Bray.—Rich coppery, developing to coppery fawn; semi-double. Vig.
- H.T.**—Mrs. George Marriott.—Deep cream, suffused rose; large flowers; good form. Mod.
- H.T.**—Mrs. George Shawyer.—Brilliant clear rose, very large, well formed; full. Strong.
- H.T.**—Mrs. Harold Brocklebank.—Creamy white, flushed salmon pink; very free. Vig.
- H.T.**—Mrs. Henry Balfour.—Ivory white, with primrose shading. Strong.
- T.**—Mrs. Herbert Stevens.—Large, long-pointed bud; white; very free; one of the best whites. Vig.
- H.T.**—Mrs. J. Fred. Hawkins.—Rosy salmon pink; good form, very free. Vig.
- H.P.**—Mrs. John Lang.—Soft pink, large, full, well shaped. Mod.
- H.T.**—Mrs. Muir MacKean.—Deep carmine crimson; good shape; free. Mod.
- H.T.**—Mrs. Mackellar.—Large, high pointed centre, citron yellow, expanding to primrose. Mod.
- H.T.**—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt.—Fleshy white, centre rose; large, full and well formed. Mod.
- H.T.**—Mrs. Wallace H. Rowe.—Large, full, good form; salmon rose pink. Strong.
- H.T.**—Modesty.—Good form; rose, changing to cream; flushed rose; free. Mod.
- H.T.**—Molly Bligh.—Large, maddery pink, zoned orange; free. Strong.
- T.**—Molly Sharman Crawford.—Good form, full and free; eau-de-nil white. Strong.
- H.T.**—My Maryland.—Salmon pink, long pointed buds; very free; strong.
- H.T.**—Natalie Bottner.—Creamy white, large, and good form. Strong.
- T.**—Niphetos.—Pure white, long, beautiful bud; free. Poor.
- H.T.**—Old Gold.—Mildew-proof; reddish orange, with coppery shadings; free, semi-double. Strong.
- H.T.**—Ophelia.—Salmon flesh, shaded with rose; good shape; stiff petals; free; fragrant. Mod.
- T.**—Papa Gontier.—Pale rosy cerise; long bud, not full; free; good in winter. Strong.
- H.P.**—Paul Neyron.—Dark rose, flowers immense; free; very hardy. Vig.
- T.**—Peace.—Pale lemon, tinted blush; buds long, very free. Vig.
- T.**—Penelope.—Medium size, pointed centre, outer petals red, centre creamy white; unique. Poor to Mod.
- T.**—Perle des Jardins.—Pale canary to orange yellow, very free, full and large. Mod.
- H.T.**—P. L. Baudet.—Large, full, good form; carmine rose, shaded salmon. Vig.
- H.T.**—Primrose.—Melon yellow, with apricot shading; large. Mod.
- H.P.**—Prince Camelle de Rohan.—Dark crimson, shaded velvety black; excellent shape; free; one of the best dark H.P.'s. Vig.
- H.T.**—Prince Charming.—Buds long, deep reddish copper; free, medium size. Mod.
- H.T.**—Queen Mary.—Canary yellow, crayoned deep carmine; free; fragrant. Poor.
- H.T.**—Queen of Fragrance.—Shell-pink, tipped with silver; delicious fragrance. Mod.
- H.T.**—Queen of the Belgians.—Salmon pink, free from mildew; single. Strong.
- H.T.**—Queen of Spain.—Large, full and globular; pale flesh, darker in centre. Poor.
- H.T.**—Radiance.—Large, fairly full, clear rose, reverse of petals brilliant carmine; very free. A favorite. Vig.

- T.**—Rainbow.—Soft rose, striped with carmine; free. Strong.
- H.T.**—Red Letter Day.—Brilliant glowing scarlet crimson; very free and showy; semi-double. Very vig.
- H.T.**—Rhea Reid.—Large, red, good form; free; one of the best. Strong.
- H.P.**—Roger Lamelin.—Each petal edged with white band, the rest being dark crimson; unique. Strong.
- T.**—Rose D'Evian.—Inside petals carmine outside rose; large, very free. Vig.
- T.**—Safrano.—Deep apricot, lovely bud; flowers freely in winter. Vig.
- T.**—Souvenir de Pierre Notting.—Yellow, tinted pink; high pointed centre; petals spoil easily; mildew-proof. Strong.
- T.**—Souvenir de Therese Levet.—Deep crimson, shaded maroon, fairly large; splendid form; very full. Strong.
- H.P.**—Souv. de William Wood.—Purplish maroon, shaded black; one of the darkest of all H.P.'s. Strong.
- B.**—Souvenir de la Malmaison.—Blush white, centre flesh; very free. Strong.
- T.**—Souvenir de Maria de Zayas.—Large, full, good form; carmine red; good. Strong.
- ..**—Souvenir of Stella Gray.—Small, full; orange, splashed apricot, copper and salmon. Mod.
- H.T.**—Star of Queensland.—Dark crimson, centre cerise; large, free; scented. Strong.
- H.T.**—Sunburst.—Fairly large and full; yellow with orange centre. Strong.
- H.T.**—Sunny South.—Soft pink, flushed carmine; very free. Vig.
- T.**—Sunset.—Deep apricot, large, full, well formed. Poor.
- T.**—The Bride.—Pure white, sometimes flushed with pink; pretty. Mod.
- Per.**—The Queen Alexandra.—Intense vermillion, shaded old gold on reverse of petals; free. Mod.
- H.T.**—T. F. Crozier.—Large, full, high pointed centre; canary yellow. Strong.
- H.T.**—Theresa Bevan.—Coppery, flushed red, very free; decorative. Strong.
- H.T.**—Titania.—Coppery-crimson, changing to deep salmon-red; free. Strong.
- H.T.**—Ulster Standard.—Deep crimson, single; blooms are three inches across. Mod.
- H.T.**—Ulster Volunteer.—Single, cherry red, white at the base; flowers five inches across. Mod.
- M.**—Venus.—Bright red, mossed. Mod.
- H.T.**—Verna Mackay.—Lemon yellow, long buds; sweetly scented. Strong.
- H.T.**—Vyonne Vacherot.—Porcelain white, suffused pink; large, good form, free. Vig.
- H.T.**—Warrior.—Buds blood-red, long and handsome; opening flowers scarlet crimson, very free; semi-double. Vig.
- H.T.**—W. C. Gaunt.—Large, brilliant vermillion to deep crimson; free. Strong.
- H.P.**—W. G. Judd.—Velvety crimson, shaded maroon and black; good. Vig.
- T.**—White Lord Tarquin.—Pure white; free; useful for cut blooms. Strong.
- T.**—White Maman Cochet.—Creamy white, tinted blush or pink; good; one of the best. Vig.
- H.T.**—William Shean.—Pink, with delicate ochrey veinations; good show. Dies back. Strong.
- Per.**—Willowmere.—Large coral red, opening to rich shrimp-pink. Strong.
- T.**—W. R. Smith.—White, occasionally tinged blush; large and well formed. Vig.
- M.**—Zenobia.—Satin rose; large, full, and globular; fragrant; well mossed. Vig.

Climbers

1/3 Each, 13/- per Dozen, etc. Postage extra.

The true climber throws long shoots, but flowers chiefly on the laterals, which are side shoots from the leading shoots. The main flowering period of Climbers is in the spring, but sometimes they give a fair blooming in the autumn if the weather is favorable. Many of the strong-growing sort (not in the Climbing list) can also be trained as climbers, and some in the Climbing list can also be grown as Bush plants. Such sorts as Marie Van Houtte, Warrior, Red Letter Day, and other strong growers suit well to train on low fences, etc. It takes longer time to cover the space, but gives more continuous flowering and less trouble in keeping in order than actual Climbers; but they are unsuitable for covering large spaces. Climbers can also be grown in the border if grown on poles or tripods. Climbers seldom flower the first

CLIMBERS (Continued).

year after planting, but usually make long growths. The prefix Climbing is only used where there are dwarf roses of the same name; and many of these climbing sports are often irregular in their climbing habit. Those marked Pillar are not as strong growers as the others.

- H.P.—Ard's Rover.**—Crimson, shaded maroon; good stiff petals.
- H.P.—Australian Beauty.**—Rich crimson, shaded amaranth; fine perfume, good foliage.
- H.P.—Bardou Job.**—Bright crimson, shaded black; vivid. Single.
- H.P.—Blackboy.**—Crimson shading to maroon; sweetly scented; fairly full.
- H.T.—Climbing American Beauty.**—Carmine crimson; very free; good. Pillar.
- H.T.—Climbing Belle Siebrecht.**—A climbing sport of Belle Siebrecht. Pillar.
- H.T.—Climbing Caroline Testout.**—A vigorous climbing sport of this favorite.
- T.—Climbing Comtesse Labarthe.**—A vigorous sport of the dwarf sort.
- T.—Climbing Devoniensis.**—A vigorous sport of the dwarf sort.
- T.—Clb. Geo. Schwartz.**—Very free, and flowers well in winter. Pillar.
- T.—Clb. Irish Fireflame.**—A climbing sport of the dwarf of the same name.
- H.T.—Clb. K. A. Victoria.**—Free blooming; irregular climber.
- H.T.—Climbing Liberty.**—Climbing form of the dwarf sort. Pillar.
- H.T.—Climbing Mdm. A. Chatenay.**—A strong, vigorous climber of the dwarf.
- H.T.—Clb. Mdm. Second Weber.**—A climbing sport of the dwarf. Pillar.
- T.—Climbing Niphotos.**—Pure white, long beautiful buds; free, irregular climber.
- T.—Climbing Papa Gontier.**—A climbing sport from the dwarf sort.
- T.—Climbing Perle des Jardins.**—A climbing form of this popular rose; good.
- T.—Clb. Pink M. Cochet.**—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf of the same name.
- T.—Clb. Souv. de Therese Levet.**—A climber from the dwarf of that name.
- H.T.—Clb. Sunburst.**—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf of the same name.
- T.—Climbing White Cochet.**—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf. Good.
- N.—Cloth of Gold.**—Pure sulphur yellow; centre deeper; a favorite.
- H.T.—Colcestria.**—Large, full, satin rose, shading to silver-pink; fragrant.
- N.—Fortune's Yellow.**—Bronzy yellow, semi-double; moderate climber; large flower.
- T.—Gloire de Blanches.**—Pure white; described as a Climbing White Tarquin.
- Jessie Clark.**—Large; soft pink; single.
- H.T.—J. B. Clark.**—Scarlet crimson; large; petals bold and smooth; good.
- H.T.—Lady Waterlow.**—Pale salmon rose, edged carmine; large, semi-double flowers.
- N.—La Marque.**—White, tinged yellow, medium size; blooms in clusters; good.
- H.T.—Madam Andre Duron.**—Cherry red; large, fairly full; fine foliage; good. Pillar.
- H.T.—Madame Auguste Choutel.**—Deep orange yellow, good size and form. Pillar.
- H.T.—Madame Berard.**—Salmon rose, shaded yellow; large, full, good form.
- H.T.—Madame Driout.**—Striped Reine Marie; pale rose, with red stripes on inside of each petal. Good autumn flowerer.
- T.—Madame Jules Gravereaux.**—Rosy pink, tinted yellow; large, good show. Pillar.
- N.—Marechal Niel.**—Rich golden yellow; very large, full, excellent form; highly fragrant and free.
- H.T.—Miss Marion Manifold.**—Rich velvety scarlet, shaded crimson; large, full, good form; very free; strongly recommended.
- H.T.—Monsieur Desir.**—Velvety crimson, shaded violet; large, full and well formed.
- T.—Noella Nabonnand.**—Extra large, semi-double; crimson; showy.
- H.T.—Nora Power.**—Deep apricot, shaded with red; single.
- H.P.—Paul's Scarlet Climber.**—Vivid scarlet, shaded bright crimson, medium-sized semi-double blooms; free. Pillar.
- H.T.—Reine Marie Henriette.**—Bright rosy red, sometimes crimson; large and good; splendid autumn flowerer.
- N.—Reve d'Or.**—Coppery yellow; very free.
- H.P.—Sachsengruss.**—Delicate flesh, with China rose; very large; thick fleshy petals; full.
- Sinica Anemone (The Cherokee Rose).**—Single, light silvery pink, deepening to bright rose. Pillar.
- Souvenir de Madame Leonie Viennot.**—Jonquil yellow, shaded china rose; deeper at the base of petals; very free.
- N.—William Allen Richardson.**—Deep orange; small, full and free.

Climbing, Banksia, Polyantha, Wichuriana Roses AND THEIR HYBRIDS

1/3 Each, 13/- per Dozen, Etc., postage extra.

Generally small flowers, flowering in large trusses or clusters, mostly spring blooming.

B., Banksia; P., Polyantha; W., Wichuriana.

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| <p>W.—American Pillar.—Single, rich pink, with white eye. Showy. Mildew proof.</p> <p>B.—Alba.—Pure white, produced in bunches; very small. Mildew proof.</p> <p>B.—Fortuniana.—White; large and sweet; good. Mildew proof.</p> <p>B.—Lutea.—Similar to Alba, but buff color; hard to propagate. Mildew proof.</p> <p>P.—Cecile Brunner.—A climbing form of the dwarf sort; pink; fine bud.</p> <p>P.—Climbing Orleans Rose.—A climbing sport from the dwarf; free and perpetual.</p> <p>P.—Crimson Rambler.—Dazzling crimson, flowers in clusters. Mildews badly.</p> <p>W.—Dorothy Perkins.—Shell-pink, clusters of small double blooms; sweetly scented; one of the best. Mildew proof.</p> <p>W.—Emily Gray.—Golden yellow, very fine foliage. Mildew proof.</p> | <p>W.—Excelsa.—Brilliant scarlet-erimson; full; large trusses; good. Mildew proof.</p> <p>W.—Hiawatha.—Brilliant scarlet, single, large clusters; showy. Mildew proof.</p> <p>W.—Madam Portier Durel.—Pure white, full; the best white. Mildew proof.</p> <p>W.—Shower of Gold.—Orange, fine foliage. Mildew proof.</p> <p>W.—Snowdrift.—Pure white. Mildew proof.</p> <p>W.—Sodenia.—Bright carmine, double, large clusters and free. Mildew proof.</p> <p>P.—Tausendschon.—Flowers pink, rosy carmine when expanded; large clusters.</p> <p>W.—Veilchenblau.—Reddish lilac, changing to steel blue; semi-double.</p> <p>P.—Wedding Bells.—Shell pink; base of petals white.</p> |
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Dwarf Polyantha

Small flowers, generally flowering in large trusses or clusters, very free; suitable for borders, edging and massing.

1/3 Each, 13/- per Dozen, etc. Postage extra.

O.—Orleans Type. B.—Cecile Brunner Type.

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| <p>B.—Borderer.—Very free; double; color shades of pink, copper and amber; full.</p> <p>B.—Canarienvogel.—Golden yellow and orange; the opening buds are most beautiful.</p> <p>B.—Cecile Brunner.—Bright rose, shaded pale pink; very pretty.</p> <p>O.—Ellen Poulsen.—Rose pink, semi-double; very free.</p> <p>O.—E. N. Ward.—Warm pink, tipped carmine. Mildew proof.</p> <p>O.—Erna Teschendorff.—Bright crimson; a fine massing variety; good.</p> <p>B.—George Elger.—Golden yellow; growth upright, very free; good.</p> | <p>O.—Katherine Zeimet.—Pure white, semi-double; very free.</p> <p>O.—Mad. N. Lavvasseur.—Rosy crimson, dwarf bush habit; very free.</p> <p>O.—Mdle. Francisca Favre.—Large truss, single, carmine, with white eye; free.</p> <p>O.—Orleans Rose.—Dwarf, bushy habit, very free; red, with white centre; the best of this class.</p> <p>B.—Perle d'Or.—Nankeen yellow; buds apricot; full and free.</p> <p>O.—Rodhatte.—Cherry red, semi-double; very fine and vig.</p> <p>B.—Snowball.—Pure white; flowers in clusters; good.</p> |
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The following are the latest selections of garden Roses chosen by the members of the National Rose Society, Sydney.

BEST 18 GARDEN ROSES (1920 BALLOT).

Mdm. A. Chatenay	Lady Hillingdon	White Cochet
Radiance	Mrs. H. Stevens	Warrior
General Macarthur	Jonkheer J. L. Mock	Countess Gosford
Frau Karl Druschki	Hadley	Red Letter Day
Laurent Carle	Maman Cochet	Gustave Grunewald
Gruss au Teplitz	Mrs. H. Brocklebank	Sunny South

BEST 12 DECORATIVE ROSES (1918 BALLOT).

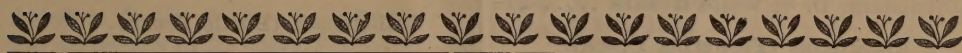
Red Letter Day	Lady Roberts	Vanity
Lady Hillingdon	K. of K.	Mrs. H. Stevens
Mrs. A. R. Waddell	Irish Elegance	Queen of the Belgians
Countess Cayla	Irish Fireflame	Theresa Bevan

BEST 12 CLIMBING ROSES (1920 BALLOT).

Miss M. Manifold	Souv. de L. Vienne	Blackboy
White Cochet	Perle des Jardines	K. A. Victoria
Pink Cochet	Noella Nabonnand	Mdm. Segond Weber
Australian Beauty	Cloth of Gold	Devoniensis

BEST 6 PILLAR ROSES (1920 BALLOT).

Clb. Liberty	Mdm. A. Duron	Frau Karl Druschki
Clb. Geo. Schwartz	Paul's Scarlet Clb.	Sachengruss



Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

The letter E means Evergreen; D, Deciduous.

The numbers following give the average height in feet at full growth. Of course in rich soil some may grow more and in poor soil less.

PLANTING.—All plants grown in pots should be planted about the same depth as soil in pot, or if dry an inch or two deeper, and it is always advisable to water directly on the ball of earth, for although the surrounding soil may be moist yet until the plant makes new roots it cannot draw any nourishment from the soil around it.

Abies.

Alba, E. 80, White Spruce	2/6
Douglasi, E. 200, Silver Fir	2/6
Excelsa, E. 70, Norway Spruce	2/6

All Abies prefer a cold climate.

Abutilon (Chinese Lantern).

A choice collection of the best varieties and colors; E. 15; each 2/-

Acacia (Wattle).

Baileyana, E. 20. The well known	
Cootamundra Silver	1/6
Dealbata, E. 20 (The Tasmanian Silver), lemon yellow flowers	1/6
Elata, E. 20, fine for street planting	2/-
Mollissima, E. 20 (Black Wattle), deep golden yellow flowers	2/-
Podalyriaefolia, E. 20 (The Queensland Silver). The very best, beautiful silvery foliage, and large, deep yellow flowers; fragrant	2/-
Spectabilis, E. 6; for small gardens	2/-

Acer (Maple).

- Campestris, D. 30. English Maple .. 2/6
 Negundo, D. 40. Box Elder 2/6
 Platanoides, D. 50. Norway Maple . 2/6
 Polymorphum, D. 20. Japanese Maple. Beautiful, hardy tree, for hedges or specimens; recommended where autumn foliage is desired .. 2/6
 Polymorphum (named varieties). There are choice forms, but are not so hardy. In warm climates they need the protection of a southern wall, with cool, moist soil, to do well. In cool climates one of the most beautiful deciduous trees 5/-
 Pseudo Platanus, D. 50. Sycamore 2/6
 Saccharinum, D. 30. Sugar Maple .. 3/-

Aesculus (Horse Chestnut).

- Hippocastanum, D. 40, single, white . 2/6
 Alba plena; D. 20; White; double .. 3/6
 Rubicunda, D. 20; Scarlet 3/-

Allamanda.

- Nerifolia, E. 8; yellow, streaked orange; for warm climates only ... 2/6

Aloysia (Lemon Scented Verbena).

- Citriodora, D. 8; white flowers 2/-

Amygdalus (Flowering Peach).

- Persica, D. 12, Pink, Red, White and striped 2/-

Araucaria.

- Bidwillia, E. 100 (Bunya Bunya Pine) 2/-
 Excelsa, E. 150 (Norfolk Is. Pine) .. 2/-

Arbutus (Strawberry Tree).

- Unedo, E. 10; white flowers, red fruits 2/6

Arduina (Cape Plum).

- Grandiflora, E. 6; white, fragrant ... 2/6

Azaleas.

- The best Single varieties, from, each 2/-
 The best Double varieties, from, each 3/-

Bauhinia (Mountain Ebony).

- Purpurea, E. 12; dark purple 2/6
 Alba, E. 12; pure white 2/6

Berberis.

- Aquifolium, E. 8; yellow 2/6
 Darwini, E. 4; orange yellow 2/6
 Thunbergi, D. 4; red 2/6
 Vulgaris, D. 10; yellow (Barberry) . 1/6

Benthamia (Himalayan Strawberry).

- Fragifera, E. 12; white flowers, succeeded by scarlet fruit 2/6

Betula.

- Alba, D. 30; White Birch 2/-

Boronia.

- Megastima, E. 4; brown and yellow, highly scented from 3/-

Brachychiton (Flame Tree).

- Acerifolia, E. 50; large bunches of scarlet flowers 1/6

Brahea (Station Palm).

- Filamentosa; one of the hardiest and quickest growing palms for outdoor planting in warm climates .. from 2/6

Brugmansia (Angels' Trumpet).

- Knightii, E. 10; large white flowers . 2/-

Brunfelsia (Syn. Francisca).

- Americana; E. 6; white, scented 2/6
 Eximia, E. 4; blue and white 2/6
 Latifolia, E. 6; blue 2/6

Buddleia.

- Variabilis magnifica, E. 10; rose purple 1/6
 Variabilis Veitchiana, E. 10; lilac ... 1/6

Callistemon (Bottle Brush).

- Lanceolatus, E. 10; scarlet 2/-

Calodendron (Cape Chestnut).

- Capense, E. 40; large panicles of flesh-colored flowers; good 2/6

Camellia.

- We can supply the best varieties, ea. 3/-
 Alba plena and fimbriata alba, 7/6 each. The two named are slow rooting, hence always scarce. E. 20.

Camphora (Camphor Laurel).

- Officinalis, E. 50; one of the best evergreen trees. Good for tall hedge. Special quotes for quantities each 1/6

Cassia.

- Candolleana, E. 10; one of the best yellow flowered shrubs 2/-

Catalpa.

- Bungeri, D. 10; yellow, with red spots 2/-
 Kaempferi, D. 10; yellow, brown spots 2/-
 Speciosa, D. 20; white and purple ... 2/-
 Syringaefolia, D. 20; white 2/-

Cedrela (Australian Red Cedar).

- Australis, E. 50; a fast growing tree for warm climates only 2/6

Cedrus.

Atlantica, E. 80 2/6
Deodora, E. 50; Indian Cedar 2/6

Cerasus.

Lauro-cerasus, E. 20 (English Laurel) 1/6
Lusitania, E. 10 (Portugal Laurel) . 2/-
Japonica, D. 10 (Flowering Cherry);
double white 3/6
Japonica, James H. Veitch, D. 10;
double rosy pink 3/6

Ceratonia.

Siliqua, E. 20 (Carob Tree, or St.
John's Bread) 2/-

Ceratopetalum (Christmas Bush).

Gummiferum, E. 30; crimson .. from 2/6

Cestrum.

Diurnum, E. 8; white 1/6
Nocturnum, E. 8; greenish white,
scented at night 1/6
Purpureum, E. 8; purple 1/6

Choisya.

Ternata, E. 4; one of the best white
flowering shrubs for any climate . 2/-

Clethra (Lily of Valley Tree).

Arborea, E. 12; white 2/6

Clanthus (N.Z. Glory Tree).

Puniceus, E. 6; pink 2/-

Coprosma.

Baueriana picturata, E. 6; leaves have
a blotch of yellow in the centre .. 2/6
Bauriana variegata, E. 6; leaves
heavily margined creamy yellow .. 2/6

Crataegus (Flowering Hawthorn).

Oxyacantha, D. 12, double crimson .. 2/6
Oxyacantha, D. 12, double pink 2/6
Oxyacantha, D. 12, double white 2/6
Crenulata, E. 15; red berries 2/-
Pyracantha, E. 15; yellow berries ... 2/-

Cryptomeria (Japanese Cedar).

Elegans, E. 50; foliage turns brown-
red in winter 2/-

Cupressus.

Lambertiana horizontalis, E. 30;
grown from cuttings 5/-
Lambertiana horizontalis aurea, E.
30; the beautiful Golden Cypress .. 5/-
Lawsoniana, E. 20; Lawson's Cypress 2/-
Lawsoniana aurea, E. 10; golden 5/-
Macrocarpa, E. 50; a quick growing
shelter tree 1/6
Sempervirens, E. 40; the upright
Cypress 1/6
Torulosa, E. 50; grown from cuttings,
2/6 each; from seeds, 2/- each.

Cydonia (Flowering Quince).

Japonica, D. 6; best varieties in all
shades of pink, red, and white 2/6

Cyphomandra (Tree Tomato).

Betacea, E. 10 1/6

Cytisus (Laburnum).

Laburnum, D. 12; yellow flowers ... 2/6

Daphne.

Indica Rubra; E. 3; pink flowers .. 3/-
Odora, E. 3; pink flowers, and golden
variegated leaves 3/-
Odora, E. 3; white flowers 3/-
Small, well-rooted plants only.

Deutzia (Wedding Bells).

D. 4. Can supply the best varieties
in singles and doubles 1/6

Diosma.

Ericoides, E. 3; white 2/6

Dombeya.

Dregiana, E. 12; pure white 2/-
Mastersi, E. 12; white 2/-

Duranta.

Plumeri, E. 8; blue 1/6
Alba, E. 8; white 1/6

Eleagnus.

Japonicus variegata, E. 6; dark
green leaves, margined yellow 2/-

Ericas (The Heath).

A choice collection of the best varie-
ties, E. 4 from 3/-

Erythrina (Coral Tree).

Christi Galli, D. 8; deep scarlet 2/-
Indica, D. 15; scarlet 1/6

Escallonia.

Macrantha, E. 6; pink; very hardy . 1/6
Montevidiensis, E. 10; white 2/-

Eucalyptus (Gum Trees).

Calophylla rosea, E. 25; rosy pink ... 2/6
Citriodora, E. 75 (Lemon Scented) .. 1/6
Corynocalyx, E. 100 (Sugar Gum).
Special quotations for quantities . 1/6
Ficifolia, E. 15; Scarlet Gum of W.A. 2/6
Globulus, E. 150; Tas. Blue Gum .. 1/6

Eugenia (Lillipilli).

Myrtifolia, E. 15; crimson berries .. 2/-
Pendula, E. 15; purple berries 2/-
Smithii, E. 20; Native Lilli Pilli ... 2/-
Ugni, E. 6 2/-
Ventenatii, E. 30, Weeping Lilli Pilli 2/-

Euonymus.

- Japonicus variegata*, E. 8; green leaves, blotched with yellow 1/6
Japonicus latifolius aurea, E. 8; leaves broadly margined yellow .. 2/-
Japonicus argentea marginata, E. 4; small leaves; margined white 1/6

Exochorda (Pearl Bush).

- Grandiflora*, D. 6; one of the best white flowering shrubs 2/6

Fagus (Beech).

- Sylvatica*, D. 50 (Common); cold climates only 3/6
Sylvatica purpureus, D. 50 (Purple) . 7/6

Ficus (Figs).

- Australis*, E. 60; Port Jackson 2/-
Benjamini, E. 40; Weeping; for warm climates only 3/6
Marcrophylla, E. 60, Moreton Bay ... 2/-
Nitida, E. 30; a beautiful variety ... 2/-

Fraxinus (Ash).

- Americana*, D. 30 (American) 2/-
Excelsior, D. 50 (English) 2/-

Fuchsias.

- A choice collection of the best single and double varieties. E. 4 .. each 1/6

Gardenia.

- Globosa*, E. 15; large, white, scented 2/6
Intermedia, E. 3; free, white 2/6
Magnifica, E. 4; large, white, scented flowers 2/6

Genista.

- Andreana*, E. 4; crimson and yellow 2/6

Grevillea.

- Hilliana*, E. 20; white 1/6
Robusta, E. 40 (Silky Oak); orange . 1/6

Gynerium (Pampas Grass).

- Argenteum*, E. 10; white 2/-

Habrothamnus.

- Elegans*, E. 6; dark scarlet 1/6

Hakea.

- Eucalyptoides*, E. 8; red 2/6

Heliotropum (Cherry Pie).

- Aureum*, E. 2; golden leaves 1/6
La Petite nigresse, E. 3; very dark .. 1/6
President Garfield, E. 2; mauve purple 1/6
Priapo, E. 3; dark blue 1/6
Roi des Nois, E. 3; nearly black ... 1/6
White Lady, E. 3; nearly white 1/6

Hibiscus.

- Camdeni*, E. 6; single crimson 1/6
Conqueror; buff yellow, scarlet eye; for coastal climates only 2/-
Hardwoodi, E. 6; deep pink 1/6
Island Empress, E. 6; deep pink ... 2/-
Island Empress, E. 6; double pink .. 2/-
Lambertiana, E. 6; double scarlet . 2/-
Peachbloss, salmon pink, darker centre; semi-double, free 2/-

Hydrangea.

- Hortensis Avalanche*; pure white ... 1/6
Hortensis Cyanoclada; dark blue ... 1/6
Hortensis Dentelle; creamy white, turning to soft pink 1/6
Hortensis La Lorraine; soft pink .. 1/6
Hortensis Mad. E. Moulliere; white with pink eye 1/6
Hortensis Mont Rose; pink 1/6
Hortensis Ornament; rosy purple ... 1/6
Hortensis Radiant; pink 1/6
Hortensis Souv. de Mdm. Chataud pink 1/6

Ilex (Holly).

- Aquifolium*, E. 15; English 2/-
Aquifolium variegata; gold 3/6
Aquifolium-variegata; silver 3/6
Cornuta, E. 15; Chinese 2/6

Jacaranda.

- Mimosaeifolia*, E. 30; blue flowers ... 1/6

Jasminum (Jasmine).

- Fruticans*, E. 8; yellow 2/-
Grandiflorum, E. 10; white 2/-
Grandiflorum, fl. pl., E. 10; semi-dble 2/-
Primulinum, E. 6; semi-double; yellow 2/-
Sambac, E. 8; large, white; for warm climates only 2/-

Juniperus.

- Africana*, E. 2/-
Bermudiana, E. 30 2/-
Hibernica, E. 20 (Irish Juniper) ... 2/-
Virginia, E. 30 2/-

Lagerstroemia (Crape Myrtle).

- Eavesii*, D. 20; heliotrope 3/6
Indica, D. 10; rose-pink 2/6
Indica alba, D. 10; white 3/6
Indica rubra, D. 20; red 2/6
Ovalifolia, D. 20; mauve pink 2/6

Lantana.

- Large collection of the best colors to offer. E. 5 each 1/6

Lasiandra.

- Macrantha*, E. 6; violet 2/-
Rosea, E. 6; pink; free bloomer 2/-

Laurus (Sweet Bay).

- Nobilis*, E. 20 2/6

Lavandula (Lavender).

- Spica*, E. 2; common 1/6

Ligustrum (Privet).

- Chinensis*, E. 15; white 1/6
Elegantissimum, E. 10; a beautiful variegated form 1/6
Japonicum lucidum, E. 20; for tall hedges; drought and disease resistant. 2/6 per doz., 15/- per 100.
Pubescens, E. 8; largely used for hedges. 2/6 per doz., 15/- per 100.

Lophostemon.

Australis, E. 40; for street planting or shade; quick growing, deep rooting, and drought resistant 1/6

Macadamia.

Ternifolia, E. 20; Queensland nut .. 2/-

Magnolia.

Fuscata, E. 8 (Port Wine Magnolia) 2/6
Conspicua, D. 15; purple and white . 3/6
Grandiflora, E. 20; large, pure white 2/6
Obovata purpurea D. 10; deep purple 3/6

Malus (Flowering Apples).

Best varieties in singles and doubles; white, red, pink. D. 10 each 2/6

Melaleuca (Tea Tree).

Hypericifolia, E. 8; scarlet 2/-

Melia (White Cedar).

Azedarach, D. 20; lilac flowers 1/6

Metrosideros (The N.Z. Pohutukawa).

Tomentosa, E. 20; blood-red flowers 2/-

Murraia.

Exotica, E. 6; white, sweet-scented . 2/6

Mussaenda.

Frondosa, E. 6; orange flowers, backed by a white leaf 2/6

Myrtus (Myrtle).

Communis, E. 6; common 2/6

Nandina (Japanese Sacred Bamboo).

Domestica, E. 4; graceful foliage ... 2/6

Nerium (Oleander).

Alba, E. 10; single white 2/-
Delphine, E. 6; rich crimson, single 2/-
Dr. Golfen, E. 6; deep, rosy red, single 2/-
Luteum plenum, E. 6; semi-double creamy yellow 2/-
Madam Martin, E. 6; single, salmon 2/-
Madonna grandiflora, E. 6; large, semi-double, white 2/-
Monsieur Belaguiet, E. 6; single pink 2/-
Prof. Martin, E. 6; single, crimson .. 2/-
Souv. de Cazalis Allut, E. 6; rich, dark crimson; single 2/-
Splendens, E. 10; large, double pink 2/-
Splendens variegata, E. 6; leaves variegated yellow; double pink .. 3/-

Ochna.

Multiflora, E. 3; yellow flowers, scarlet and black berries 2/-

Paulownia.

Imperialis, D. 20; pale violet 3/6

Philadelphus (Mock Orange).

D. 6. We can supply all the best varieties in single and double 1/6

Photinia (Chinese Hawthorn).

Serrulata, E. 15; white 1/6

Pinus.

Canariensis, E. 40 2/-
Halapensis, E. 50 (Aleppo Pine); very hardy 2/-
Insignis, E. 60 (Remarkable Pine); most popular of all pines; specially planted for tall shelter belts. Special quotations for quantities 1/6
Maritima, E. 50 (Syn. Pinaster) 2/-
Pinea, E. 40 (Stone Pine) 2/-

Pittosporum.

Crassifolium, E. 12 1/6
Eugenoides, E. 20 1/6
Eugenoides variegata, E. 15 2/6
Nigrescens, E. 20 1/6
Undulatum, E. 30; sweetly scented .. 1/6

Platanus (Plane Tree).

Orientalis, D. 50; splendid tree for avenue or specimen planting. Special quotations for quantities 2/-

Plumbago.

Capensis, E. 6; blue 1/6
Alba, E. 6; white 1/6

Poinciana (Bird of Paradise).

Gillesi, E. 6; yellow and red 2/6

Poinsettia.

Pulcherrima, D. 10; insignificant flowers of green and yellow, surrounded by enormous bracts of brilliant scarlet 2/6

Populas (Poplar).

Bolleana, D. 50; a form of the Silver Poplar, but without the objectionable suckering habit 1/6
Balsamifera, D. 50. Balsam Poplar . 1/6
Dilitata, D. 50. (Upright Poplar) .. 1/6

Protea (Cape Honeysuckle).

Melifera, E. 8; pink and yellow 3/6

Prunus (Flowering Plums).

Sinensis, D. 6; double pink 2/6
Sinensis, D. 6; double white 2/6
Pissardi, D. 15; coppery crimson foliage. Recommended in place of Purple Beech in warm climates 2/-
Vesuvius. An improvement on Pissardi; recommended 2/-

Punica (Pomegranate).

Granatum, fl. pl., D. 10; double red .. 1/6

Pyrus (Mountain Ash or Rowan).

Aucuparia, D. 30 2/6

Quercus (Oak).

Cerris, D. 50 (Turkey Oak)	2/6
Coccinea, D. 50 (Scarlet Oak); foliage turns deep scarlet in autumn	2/6
Ilex, E. 30 (Evergreen Oak)	2/6
Lusticanica, E. 40; magnificent tree; unexcelled for street planting ...	2/6
Palustris, D. 50 (Pin Oak); foliage turns deep crimson in autumn	2/6
Robur, D. 50 (English Oak)	2/6
Rubra, D. 40 (Red Oak)	2/6
Virens, E. (Evergreen Oak)	2/6

Raphiolepis (Indian Hawthorn).

Indica, E. 8; white, with pink centre, followed by the blue berries	1/6
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Retinospora.

Ericoides, E. 8; a beautiful evergreen, for cold climates	2/6
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Rhododendron.

Ponticum, E. 6; seedling hybrids	3/6
Choice named varieties from 7/6 each.	

Rhus.

Succedania, D. 10; leaves turn to bright crimson in autumn. Not so graceful as some; but the only non-suckering variety	2/-
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Robina.

Pseudo Acacia, D. 40	1/6
Hispida Rosea, D. 6; deep pink	3/6

Russellia.

Juncea, E. 4; scarlet tubular flowers 2/-	
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Salix (Weeping Willow).

Babylonica, D. 50	1/6
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Sambucus (Elder Berry).

We can supply best varieties. D. 15	1/6
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Schinus (Pepper Tree).

Molle, E. 20. A fast growing shade tree for hot, dry climates. Special quotes for quantities	1/6
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Spartium (Broom).

Junceum, E. 8 (Spanish); yellow ...	2/-
Multiflorum album, E. 8; white	2/-

Spirea (English May).

We can supply the best varieties in whites, pinks, reds. D. 5	1/6
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Stenocarpus.

Cunninghami, E. 30 (Queensland Fire Tree). Curious scarlet flowers ...	2/6
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Sterculia (Kurrajong).

Diversifolia, E. 50. Recommended as a shade and fodder tree; slow growing, but valuable in drought .	1/6
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Syncarpia (Turpentine Tree).

Laurifolia, E. 60	2/-
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Syringa (Lilac).

Persica, E. 60 (Persian). Clear lilac	2/6
Persica alba, D. 5; lilaceous white ..	2/6
Vulgaris, D. 8 (English); lilac	2/-
Vulgaris alba, D. 8; white	2/-
Named varieties in best sorts. Singles and doubles, budded. D. 10 .. each	

Tamarix (Flowering Cypress).

Gallica, D. 12; pink	1/6
Japonica plumosa, D. 12; autumn foliage, suited for decorative work	1/6

Tecoma.

Capensis, E. 12; red	1/6
Smithii, E. 10; orange yellow, with brown markings	1/6
Velutina, E. 10; yellow	1/6

Thuja.

Lobbi, E. 40	2/-
Orientalis, E. 30 (The Book Pine) .	2/-

Thujopsis.

Dolobrata variegata, E. 30; hardy ..	2/6
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Tilia.

Europea, D. 40 (Lime or Linden Tree)	3/6
Platyphylla, D. 50 (Elm)	3/6

Ulmus (Elm).

Americana, D. 50 (Elm)	2/-
Campestris, D. 80 (English Elm) ..	2/-
Chinensis, E. 30 (Chinese Weeping) .	2/-
Montana, D. 60 (Wych Elm)	2/-
Vegeta, D. 60 (Huntingdon Elm) ...	2/-

Veronica.

Evergreen shrub, two to three feet in height. The best varieties available	1/6
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Viburnum.

Carlesii, E. 10; white, very fragrant	5/-
Macrocephalum, D. 10 (Giant Snowball); white	3/6
Opulus, D. 8 (Guelder Rose, or Snowball Tree)	2/-
Plicatum, D. 6 (Jap. Guelder Rose) .	2/6
Suspensum, E. 6; white, sweet-scented	1/6
Tinus, E. 6, (Lauristinus); white ...	1/6
Tinus Lucidum, E. 8; white	1/6

Violet.

Can supply leading varieties. Singles 3/- doz; doubles 5/- doz.	
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Wiegela (Diervilla).

D. 6; tubular flowers; we can supply in white, pink, and red	each 1/6
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Climbing Plants

Ampelopsis.

- Henryana, D.; dark green foliage, midrib and veins silvery 1/6
 Lowii, D. Green, changing in autumn to bright red; leaves small 1/6
 Veitchi, D. (Virginian Creeper). First-class deciduous climber. The leaves turn red in autumn 1/6
 Veitchii purpurea, D. 1/6

Antigonon.

- Leptopus, E. Large sprays of pink flowers are produced in summer. For warm climates only 2/6

Aristolochia (Dutchman's Pipe).

- Elegans, E.; blackish purple flowers 2/-

Asparagus.

- Plumosus, E.; for bush-house or out-door planting in warm climates .. 1/6
 Tenuissimus, E. 1/6

Bauhinia.

- Scandens, E. Dense foliage, and long sprays of apple blossom-like flowers. For districts having slight frosts only 3/6

Beaumontia.

- Grandiflora, E. Large white trumpet flowers. Will not stand frost 2/6

Bignonia.

- Australis, E. (Wonga Vine). Cream and brown. Vigorous climber 1/6
 Capreolata, E.; red 2/6
 Cherere, E.; orange red; for warm climates only 2/6
 Grandiflora, D.; orange, brown 2/6
 Jasminoides, E.; rose and purple 1/6
 Jasminoides alba, E.; pure white ... 2/6
 Lindleyana, E.; lilac 2/-
 Rosea, D.; rosy lilac 1/6
 Tweediana, E. (Chicken's Claw). Very vigorous, clear yellow 1/6
 Venusta, E.; orange, flowers in winter 2/-

Bougainvillea.

- Braziliensis, E.; dark purple 2/6
 Glabra, E.; rose lilac 2/-
 Glabra Sanderiana, E.; magenta ... 2/-
 Magnifica Traila, E.; bright purple red; nearly always in bloom 3/-
 Spectabilis, E.; magenta 2/6

Canavalia.

- Bonariensis, E.; purplish red pea-shaped flowers, strong climber 3/6

Clematis.

- Montana, D.; pure white 2/-
 Named varieties. D. from 5/-

Dolichos.

- Lignosus, E.; pink 1/6
 Lignosus, albus, E.; white 1/6

Ficus (Climbing Fig).

- Stipulata, E. 1/6

Gelsemium (Caroline Jasmine).

- Sempervirens, E.; yellow; fragrant .. 2/-

Hedera (Ivy).

- Helix, E. (English) 1/6
 Helix variegata, E. 2/6
 Latafolia maculata, E. 2/6
 Maculata Major, E. 2/6
 Madiereiensis variegata, E. 2/6
 Marmorata tricolor, E. 2/6

Hoya (Wax Flower).

- Carnosa, E.; pale flesh 2/-

Ipomea (Moon Flower).

- Learii, E. Blue Morning Glory 1/6

Jasminum (Jasmine).

- Grandiflorum, E.; white 2/-
 Poicoicum, E.; white, tender 2/6

Lathyrus (Perennial Pea).

- Latifolius, E.; red 1/6
 Latifolius albus, E.; white 1/6
 Latifolius, E.; pink 1/6
 Pubesens, E. (Argentine Blue) 1/6

Lonicera (Honeysuckle).

- Aurea reticulata, E.; variegated 1/6
 Caprifolium, E.; English 2/-
 Gigantea, E.; large yellow 2/6
 Halleana, E.; best white 1/6
 Japonica, E.; cream, sweetly scented 1/6
 Semperflorens, E.; scarlet and yellow 1/6
 Sinensis, E.; white and red 1/6
 Tartarica splendens, E.; scarlet 2/6

Mandevillea.

- Suaveolens, E.; pure white 1/6

Manettia.

- Bicolor, E.; yellow and red 1/6

Maurandya.		Solanum.	
Albiflora, E.; white	1/6	Jasminoides, E.; white	1/6
Barclayana, E.; blue	1/6	Seafortianum, E.; blue flowers	1/6
Emeryana rosea, E.; pink	1/6	Wendlandi, E.; lavender blue	2/-
Passiflora (Passion Flower).		Stephanotis.	
Coerulea, E.; blue and white	2/-	Floribunda, E.; pure white, scented..	3/-
Constance Elliott, E.; pure white	2/-	Stigmaphyllon (Golden Vine).	
Eduilis, E. (Passion Fruit)	1/-	Ciliatum, E.; yellow	2/-
Empress Eugene, E.; blue and white	2/-	Tacsonia (Passion Flower).	
Phaseolus (Snail Flower).		Eriantha, E.; red	2/-
Caracella, E.; deciduous in cool climates. Peculiar flowers, blue, yellow and white	2/-	Exoniensis, E.; rosy pink	2/-
Physianthus (Moth Plant).		Ignea, E.; scarlet	2/-
Albens, E.; white flowers, having the power of catching moths and holding them till dead	2/-	Manicata, E.; scarlet	2/-
Quisqualis (Rangoon Creeper).		Mollissima, E.; pink (White Fruited or Banana Passion)	1/6
Indica, E.; varying from orange to red and pink; warm situations only	3/6	Smytheana, E.; orange scarlet	2/-
Rhynchospermum.		Thunbergia.	
Jasminoides, E.; white, scented	2/-	Laurifolia, E.; pale blue, yellow throat	2/-
Jasminoides, variegated, E.; white ..	2/-	Wistaria.	
		Magnifica, D.; lavender blue	2/-
		Multijuga, D.; dark purple	3/6
		Multijuga alba, D.; white	3/6
		Multijuga rosea, D.; very pale pink..	3/6
		Sinensis, D.; lavender	2/-
		Sinensis alba, D.; white	2/6
		Sinensis, D.; double blue	2/6

Hedge Plants

Camphor Laurel. —Good for tall evergreen hedges or breakwind. For hedges plant 4ft. apart; for breakwinds 6ft. apart. 16/- doz.	Ligustrum Pubescens (Privet). —Small leaves; makes a good hardy hedge. Plant 12 inches apart. 2/6 dozen, 15/- per 100.
Cupressus Macrocarpa. —used largely for breakwinds in cold climates. Plant 3ft apart. 16/- doz.	Ligustrum Lucidum (Privet). —Large leaves; makes an excellent hardy hedge. Disease and drought resistant. Plant 24 inches apart. 2/6 dozen, 15/- per 100.
Duranta. —A neat evergreen hedge plant; purplish blue flowers. Plant 2ft apart. 3-in pots 10/- doz; 4-inch 12/- doz.	Pittosporum Undulatum. —The native Daphne. Planted 3ft. apart, it makes a splendid hedge. 16/- per dozen.
Escallonia Macrantha. —Good dwarf hedge, suitable for hot or cold climate. Plant 3ft. apart. 16/- doz.	Purple Guava. —Makes good fruiting hedge. Plant 2ft. apart. 16/- doz.
Hibiscus (Single Scarlet). —A good ornamental hedge for warm climates. Plant 3ft. apart. 16/- dozen.	Raphiolepis Indica (Indian Hawthorn). —The young growths are brown red, followed by white starry flowers, and later by blue berries. Plant 2ft. apart. 16/- doz.
Laurel, English. —Good hedge plant for cold climates. Plant 3ft. apart. 16/- dozen.	Tecoma Capensis. —2ft. apart. Orange red flowers. 16/- dozen.
	Viburnum Tinus. —Useful evergreen hedge. Plant 2ft. apart. 16/- doz.

Controlling Remedies for Scale, Fungoid, and Insect Pests

We are often asked to recommend a controlling remedy for the various pests which affect the fruit tree, and as many of these applications reach us during our busy season, and often we are not able to deal with them as fully as we would wish, we herewith give below a few approved remedies for control. For full guidance and further information we recommend Bulletin No. 238 issued by the Department of Agriculture, Sydney. Price 1/-.

Concentrated and prepared mixtures can be bought at most stores, which are most convenient and economical for those who only have a few trees to do.

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE (Bordeaux Substitute); also for Powdery Mildew and Oidium.

Copper carbonate 5oz., ammonia 3qrts., 40 to 50 gallons of water. Make a paste of the copper carbonate and a little water, add the ammonia, which will dissolve the paste, and then dilute to 45 gallons water. To be used when Bordeaux cannot be applied on account of staining the fruit. Use a wooden bucket.

ARSENATE OF LEAD FOR CODLIN MOTH, PEAR AND CHERRY SLUG, ALL LEAF-EATING INSECTS, DICKY RICE, ETC.

For the first spraying use at the rate of 2lb. Arsenate of Lead (commercial form) to 50 gallons of water for Codlin Moth. This should be applied just as the petals have fallen and before the calyx has closed. Spray again in 21 days, then again in about six or nine weeks. Three applications will usually control the pest, but four applications may be necessary. Use a medium nozzle, neither too fine or too coarse. Apply strong pressure for leaf-eating insects, 4lb. to 100 gallons.

BLACK SPOT ON GRAPES.

Apply a winter dressing of a solution consisting of $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of sulphuric acid to a gallon of water. Rid the stem of the old bark and swab stem and canes with a brush with this solution about ten days before buds burst. Use a wooden bucket.

BLUE OIL EMULSION FOR SCALE AND BLACK APHIS.

Twenty ounces soft soap and 4 ounces ordinary yellow soap, scraped fine; add one gallon of water, and boil till soap is dissolved; then add gradually one gallon of blue oil (sometimes called wood-preserving oil), working the mixture well together all the time, repeatedly drawing into and ejecting from a syringe. If properly done, the emulsion must be of a creamy-looking color, without free oil. To treat the trees, mix one pint of emulsion with 25 pints of water, in winter, and about 30 for summer spray. We have found it good to add a handful of resin and a good tablespoonful of caustic soda to each mixing.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE FOR FUNGUS PESTS, SUCH AS PEAR SCAB, APPLE BLOTCH, PLUM RUST, BLIGHT, AND POWDERY MILDEW.

Lime, 4lb.; bluestone, 6lb.; water, 40 gallons. Slake lime with a little water, then dissolve bluestone in a little hot water. Stir well. A coarse nozzle is required for this wash.

BORERS IN FRUIT TREES OF ALL KINDS.

Penetrate holes with thin wire; destroy badly infected trees in which it breeds. Paint infected parts with soft soap reduced to the consistency of thick paint by the addition of a strong solution of washing soda. Apply with brush on morning of warm day. It will then dry and form a tenacious coating. One pint of the crude carbolic will make this more effective.

COMBINED SPRAY FOR WAX, RED, BLACK AND WHITE LOUSE ON CITRUS TREES.

Make a paste of 4lbs. of soft soap and 1lb. of sulphur; mix with 1 gallon of boiling water; then dilute to 20 gallons with cold water, and spray.

CUT WORM BAIT.

Paris green 1lb., bran 40lb., brown sugar 5lb. Mix Paris green and bran thoroughly, then dissolve the sugar in sufficient water to moisten the mass to a stiff mush. A tablespoonful placed on the ground at the base of the tree will kill cut worms, etc.

FOR INDIAN WAX SCALE.

2lb. washing soda and 2 ounces caustic soda, dissolved in 4 gallons hot water. Stir till well dissolved and apply warm. If necessary, give two or more applications. February is the most effective month to spray.

FRUIT FLY POISON BAIT (South African Remedy).

Sugar or treacle 4lb., arsenate of lead 4oz., water 5 gallons. Mix arsenate with a little water, dissolve sugar in bulk of water and stir in arsenate. Make up fresh as required and stir while using. Sprinkle over foliage with garden hose, fitted with fine rose. Try to avoid fruit, but reach all parts of tree. A good idea is to drive it with plenty of force, not directly at the tree, but in the air above it, so that it will fall as a mist-like rain on the foliage. One or two syringefuls are ample for most trees. Spray every ten days in fine weather and immediately after rain. Bait all trees liable to pest on the place. The whole object is to poison mother flies. Bees are not likely to be seriously affected.

FUMIGATION.

This process is most efficient for San Jose, Red and Black Scale, but as we have not space to go into details we recommend growers to write to the Department of Agriculture, Sydney, for the special pamphlet issued on this subject, No. 1615.

KEROSENE EMULSION FOR SCALE AND WOOLLY APHIS.

Dissolve 8 ounces of soft soap in one gallon boiling water; when thoroughly dissolved, add one gallon of the best kerosene and mix thoroughly with a syringe till the emulsion is perfectly stable, and there is no free oil; add to the mixture 13 gallons of water for winter spray and 22 for summer spray, and apply milk-warm.

LEAF CURL.

3lbs. bluestone in 80 gallons of water just before the buds move in spring. Then spray 1 gallon of lime sulphur in 50 gallons when the trees are in bloom.

LIME, SULPHUR, AND SALT WASH.

A Winter Spray for Deciduous Trees, Mussel, and San Jose Scale and Mites.

Forty pounds of unslaked lime, 20lb. of sulphur, 15lb. of salt, and 60 gallons of water. To mix, take 10lb. lime, 20lb. of sulphur, boil until the sulphur is thoroughly dissolved, when the mixture will be of a light amber color. Slake 30lb. lime in a barrel with hot water, and when thoroughly slaked (but still boiling) add 15lb. of salt; when this is dissolved the whole should be added to the lime and sulphur in the boiler, and the whole boiled for half an hour longer, then water, to make the whole up to 60 gallons, should be added. Strain through a wire sieve, and keep well stirred whilst in use. By first mixing the sulphur into a paste like mustard the process is quicker.

PEACH APHIS.

Use oil spray in winter, then spray weekly in early spring with Tobacco or Nicotine extract; no matter if strong. A weak solution is desirable while fruit is forming, i.e., just as the blossom is falling.

PEACH TIP MOTH.

So far no satisfactory remedy is available.

PHYLLOXERA.

Minute yellow aphid causing swellings on roots; no efficient remedy; re-plant vineyard on resistant stocks.

POWDERY MILDEW, OIDIUM, BLACK SPOT.

Dust with flowers of sulphur shortly after growth starts and repeat every two or three weeks. At least three dustings are necessary, more if required. The addition of a small portion of dehydrated lime will make this more effective. Or, if preferred, spray with potassium sulphurata 1oz. to 1 gallon water in Summer, 2oz. to 1 gallon water in Winter. Use a fine nozzle to spray with.

RESIN AND SODA WASH FOR SCALE.

Dissolve 6lb. of caustic soda and 15lb. resin over a fire, in about 10 gallons of water. First grind up the resin fine, and add it to the boiling water in sprinkles, as when making porridge, and stir well. Boil well till the resin is thoroughly dissolved, and the mixture is of a dark brown color, and then take one gallon of the mixture to 10 gallons of warm water; best used warm. Spray when young scales are hatching. This must be determined by observation and will vary in different districts.

SELF BOILED LIME SULPHUR MIXTURE FOR BROWN ROT, SCAB, AND BLACK SPOT.

8lb. of fresh stone lime, 8lb. sulphur, to 50 gallons water. The lime should be placed in a barrel and enough water poured on to almost cover it. As soon as lime begins to slake the sulphur should be added, after first sieving it to break up lumps. The mixture should be stirred and more water added as needed to form a thick paste at first and then gradually a thin paste. The lime will supply enough heat to boil the mixture several minutes. As soon as all bubbling has ceased check further action by adding cold water to cool the mixture and prevent further cooking. It is then ready to be strained into spray tank for use. Care should be taken that the mixture does not remain hot after it is properly slaked. Spray 3 to 4 weeks after petals have fallen. It is advisable to add 2lbs. of arsenate of lead to control any leaf-eating insects.

TOBACCO WASH FOR APHIS, RUTHERGLEN BUG, AND WOOLLY APHIS.

Refuse tobacco (stems, etc.), 4lb.; soft soap, 2lb; water, 10 gallons. Soak the tobacco in water for 24 hours, draw the liquor off, and boil the tobacco for three hours. Mix the two liquors after having strained all refuse from that which has been boiled. Dissolve the soft soap by simmering in water and add the tobacco water in the proportions named in the formula. Apply with a spray pump in early spring before the trees break into blossom. A little washing soda added to above improves it.

WHITE ANTS.

Where white ants destroy young trees use common butcher's salt spread around the tree and worked lightly into the ground, and if troublesome spread a handful in the hole and mix into the soil before planting. African growers recommend a bait made of arsenic, bran, maize meal, or sawdust spread around the trees.

WHITE LOUSE ON CITRUS TREES.

Spray with atomic sulphur, 1lb. to 10 gallons of water. This is a lasting and deadly insecticide for these mites, and does not injure the foliage.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

RATES FOR SINGLE PACKAGES BY GOODS TRAIN, AS NOW APPLIED TO FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS.

We are now permitted to send all kinds of Nursery Stocks by goods train, at single packet rates, if such packages do not exceed 140lb. in weight. This rate is far cheaper than stamped parcel rates, but it not so quick or reliable. Freight in such case is the same if paid on arrival, except unattended platforms, which have to be prepaid. Following are the charges:—

Miles.	Package not exceeding 60 lbs.	61 lbs. and not exceeding 90 lbs.	91 lbs. and not exceeding 112 lbs	113 lbs. and not exceeding 140 lbs.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Up to 50	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4
51 to 100	1 4	1 4	1 9	2 1
101 to 200	1 9	2 5	3 2	3 5
201 to 300	2 1	3 1	3 10	4 6
301 to 400	2 5	3 5	4 6	5 2
401 to 500	2 10	3 10	4 10	5 11
501 to 600	3 1	4 2	5 2	6 3
Each additional 100 miles.	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4

STAMPED PARCELS (PREPAID) RATES (MAIL TRAIN).

As these rates only apply when freights are prepaid, customers are requested to add the amount to their remittance. If sent by parcel rate, and not prepaid, 25 per cent. is added to the above rate at the receiving station. If freight is not enclosed we will always send to pay. Unattended platforms have always to be prepaid.

One dozen fruit trees weigh about 12 to 18 lb., according to size of trees. Fifty trees packed weigh about 56 lb.

With the exception of the North and South Coast lines, rates from Epping are the same as from Sydney. On the Northern line, take 14 miles away; on the South Coast, add 14 miles to your respective distance from Sydney, and you have the distance from Epping.

Not exceeding	3 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.	42 lb.	56 lb.	84 lb.	112 lb.	Each additional 28 lb. or part thereof.
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Miles 25	0 5	0 6	0 6	1 0	1 3	1 8	2 2	2 6	0 7
50	0 6	0 6	0 8	1 3	1 9	2 4	3 1	4 0	1 1
75	0 6	0 8	1 1	1 8	2 4	3 0	4 3	5 4	1 3
100	0 7	1 1	1 3	2 2	2 11	3 8	5 4	6 7	1 8
125	0 8	1 3	1 7	2 6	3 6	4 6	6 5	8 0	1 10
150	1 0	1 5	1 9	2 11	4 0	5 2	7 2	9 2	2 3
175	1 1	1 7	2 2	3 4	4 7	5 9	8 3	10 5	2 6
200	1 2	1 8	2 4	3 8	5 2	6 6	9 2	11 7	2 11
250	1 4	1 10	2 11	4 7	6 4	8 0	10 8	13 7	3 4
300	1 8	2 3	3 4	5 4	7 0	8 8	12 1	15 4	3 6
350	1 10	2 6	3 8	5 9	8 0	9 6	12 10	16 3	3 8
400	2 3	2 10	3 10	6 4	8 8	10 5	13 7	16 11	4 1
500	2 6	3 1	3 11	7 0	9 11	12 1	15 3	18 8	4 7
600	2 10	3 4	4 1	8 0	10 8	13 7	16 11	20 4	5 1
700	3 0	3 8	4 7	8 3	11 7	15 0	18 8	22 0	5 4
850	3 4	4 1	5 9	9 2	13 4	16 6	21 1	23 11	5 9
Over 850	3 8	5 1	7 5	10 5	15 8	19 1	23 11	27 4	6 7

[Continued on Page 3 of Cover.]

EPPING, N. S. WALES, AUSTRALIA.

TEL. 96 EPPING.

Be sure to sign your name and give your address. Many orders reach us lacking either or Both. Please add exchange to country cheques.

PLEASE FORWARD the following Order, and despatch Goods

per
State if rail (goods or mail), steamer or parcel post.

to State name of your station, port or post town.

c/o
State name of your forwarding agent, carrier or coach (if any).

On Date of despatch—at once or otherwise,
and address to me in full as under.

Herewith please find enclosed.....for the total
Cheque, P.O.O., P.N., Cash or Stamps.
sum of £ : : in payment (add exchange).

Signature M
Mr., Mrs., Miss, as the case may be.

Address in full.....

With post town and State.

The following Goods selected from your Catalogue for the Current Year, substituting the nearest you can recommend where stock is exhausted.

Quantity.	NAMES OF VARIETY.	£	s.	d.

Carried Forward.

[Over.

PARCEL POST RATES (PREPAID ONLY).

These rates apply only to Post Towns within the Parcels Postal Districts, to which we can send up to 11lbs. There are many Post Towns where the limit of weight is 3 lbs. This way of despatching is suitable only for those living a long distance from the railway. We can always select smallish trees or cut hard back for such orders. Six rose plants weigh 2 to 3lb., 12 rose plants weigh 4 to 5lb., and 10 small fruit trees would weigh about 6 to 8lb. packed according to size.

For N. S. WALES—

s. d.

For OTHER STATES & N.Z.—

s. d.

Under 1lb				Under 1lb.			0	8
Over 1lb. and under 2lbs.	..	0	9	Over 1lb. and under 2lbs.	..	1	2	
" 2lbs.	" 3lbs.	..	1	0	" 2lbs.	" 3lbs.	..	1
" 3lbs.	" 4lbs.	..	1	3	" 3lbs.	" 4lbs.	..	2
" 4lbs.	" 5lbs.	..	1	6	" 4lbs.	" 5lbs.	..	2
" 5lbs.	" 6lbs.	..	1	9	" 5lbs.	" 6lbs.	..	3
" 6lbs.	" 7lbs.	..	2	0	" 6lbs.	" 7lbs.	..	3
" 7lbs.	" 8lbs.	..	2	3	" 7lbs.	" 8lbs.	..	4
" 8lbs.	" 9lbs.	..	2	6	" 8lbs.	" 9lbs.	..	4
" 9lbs.	" 10lbs.	..	2	9	" 9lbs.	" 10lbs.	..	5
" 10lbs.	" 11lbs.	..	3	0	" 10lbs.	" 11lbs.	..	5

Table for Planting Orchards :

Square System.—Showing the Number of Plants Required to Plant an Acre of Land, from 1 Foot to 30 Feet, plant from plant.

Triangular System.—Divide the number required to the acre, Square Method as below, by the decimal .866. The result will be the number to the acre by this method.

Distance Apart.	Number per Acre.	Distance Apart.	Number per Acre.
Feet.	Number.	Feet.	Number.
50	17	11	360
40	27	10	435
35	36	9	537
30	48	8	680
28	55	7	889
26	64	6½	1,031
24	75	6	1,201
22	90	5½	1,440
20	100	5	1,742
19	120	4½	2,151
18	134	4	2,722
17	150	3½	3,556
16	169	3	4,840
15	193	2½	6,970
14	222	2	10,890
13	257	1½	19,360
12	302	1	48,560



L. P. ROSEN and SON

FERNHILL NURSERIES

EPPING, New South Wales, Australia



C A copy of this Catalogue is *posted gratis to all applicants*; and as they sometimes go astray, we would be pleased to post another to those on our mailing list who have not received a copy by the end of March.